

*monthly*

# **BULLETIN**

*michigan society of architects* may 1970 50c



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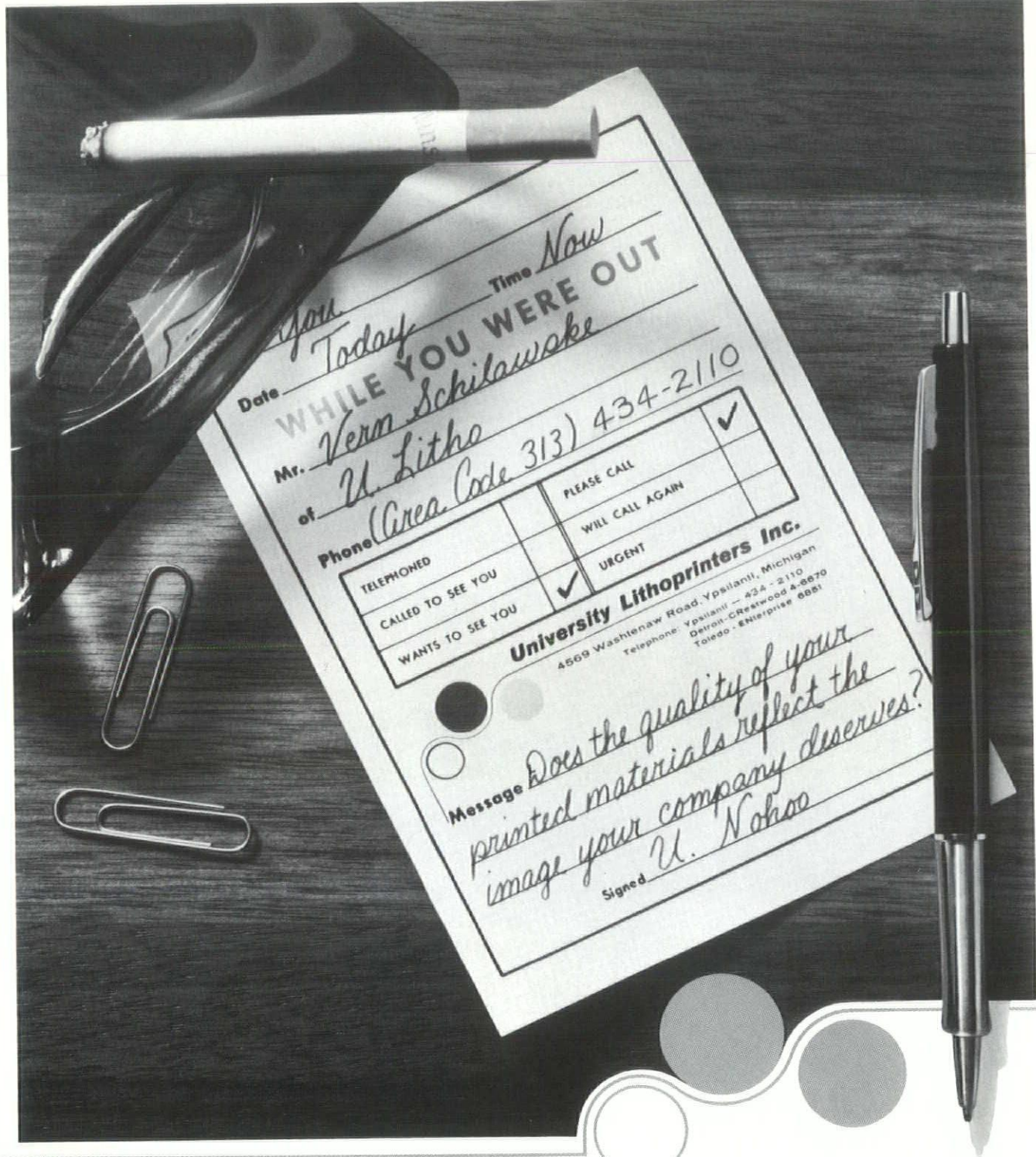
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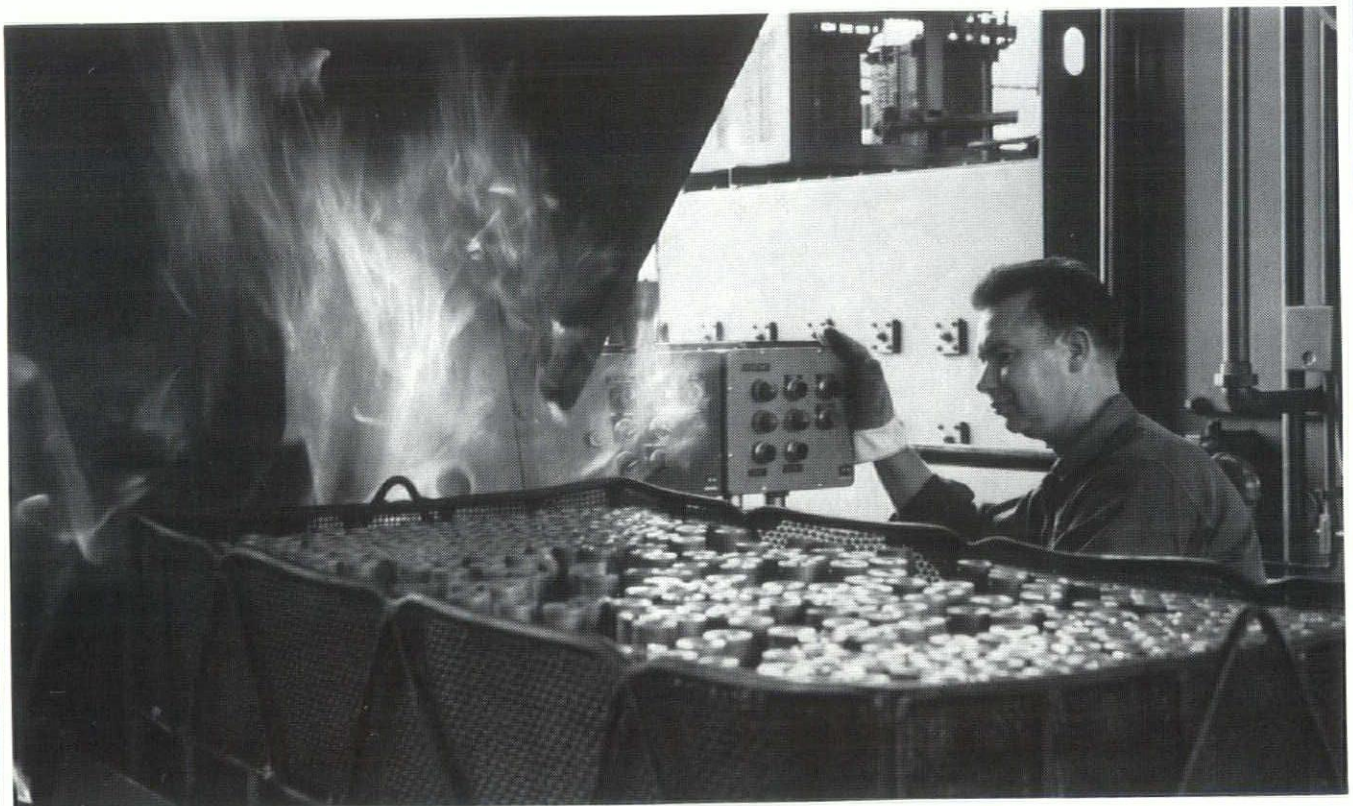
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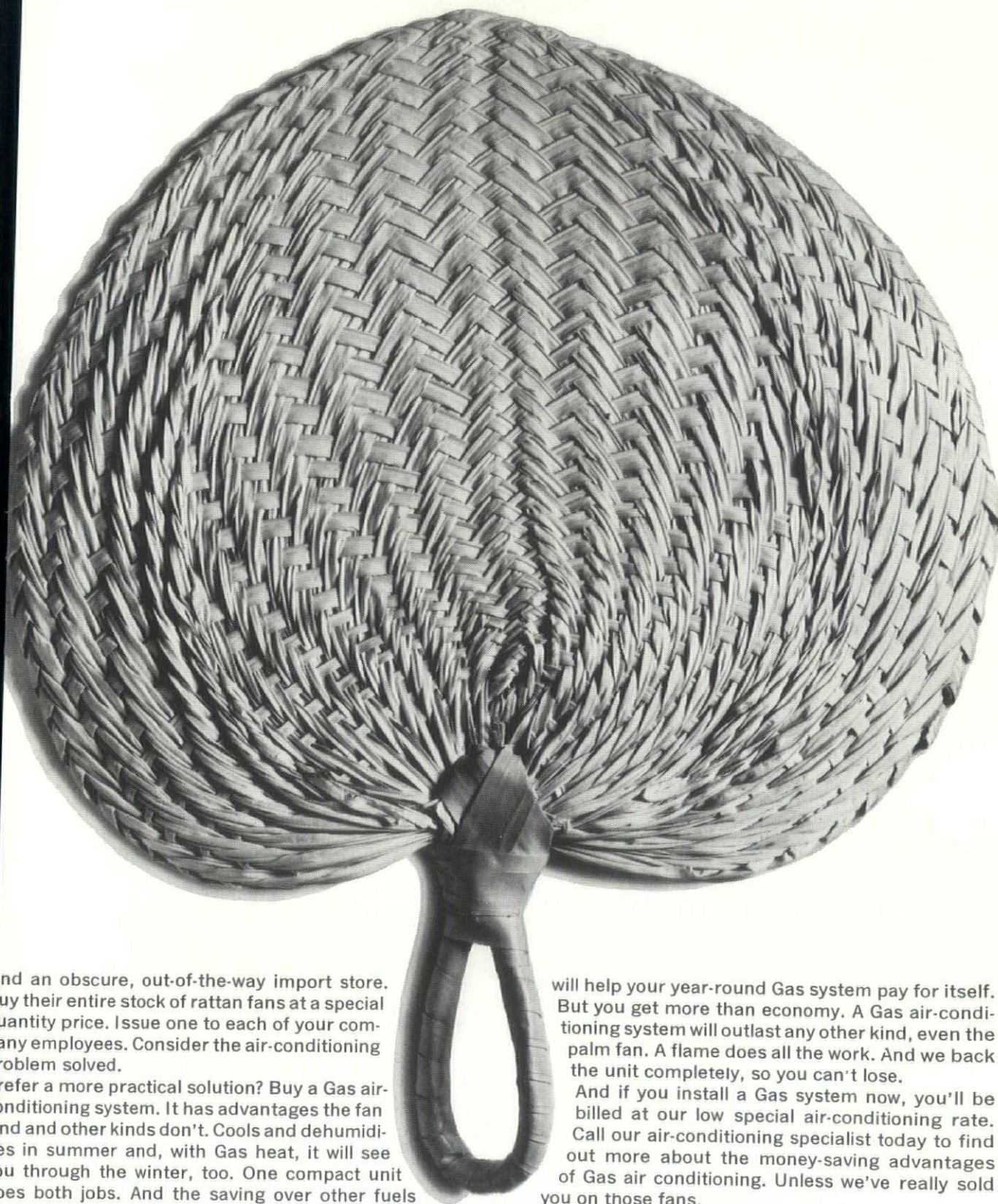


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# CONTENTS

VOL. 45 — NO. 5

## IN THIS ISSUE . . . . .

. . . the Monthly Bulletin salutes Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University and the University of Michigan — and their guests at the annual conference of the Association of University Architects. . . .

VIII-IX	Editorial
X-XXVII	Recent Projects at WSU, EMU, and U of M
XXVIII	U of M Signs U of M Regents Plaza
XXIX	Association of University Architects Fine Arts Program at EMU
XXX	Be Seated Please
XXXI	WSU's Sculpture
XXXII	News
XXXV	Obituary
XXXVI	Calendar Advertisers Index

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Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, is published monthly at 28 West Adams, Detroit, Mi 48226. Paid as second class matter January 15, 1946 at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$4.00 per year (members \$2.00). 50 cents per copy.

# EDITORIAL

David H. Scott speaks from broad experience in the field of university architecture. Having directed the extensive facilities development program at the University of Guelph (Ontario, Canada) he now serves as consultant to numerous Canadian universities, practicing architects, and governmental agencies. He has published a number of articles on the planning activities and organizational structures of colleges and universities. His firm, David H. Scott Consultants Limited was founded in 1968.

## TOO BAD . . . .

Good environmental design, related to human scale and need, enhances the quality of life. On this trite-sounding statement rests the entire justification for concern about the physical form of universities.

Of all our institutions, surely the university should be the most concerned with the quality of life. If our physical surroundings can contribute substantially to that quality, and if the form of a university fails to do so, then that university has to some degree betrayed its very reason for existence.

The betrayal is all the more acute because of the special educational role of the university. There must be concern not only for the environment of those within the university community, but also for the critical formative effect which a four year immersion in a single set of surroundings will have on the standards and criteria of the student. The university, although a somewhat specialized milieu, is sufficiently complex to provide a unique opportunity for an exemplary approach to many aspects of urban design. Today's university students will set tomorrow's standards of public taste, for better or for ill. Their own standards will be set largely by what they see around them.

To a discouraging degree, universities have ignored their responsibilities and blown their opportunities in the whole area of physical environment. I believe that this is, to a large extent, symptomatic of a deep malaise in university administration: a general inability to define objectives, to evaluate options, to make rational decisions, and to consistently implement policies. This is a problem of the deepest significance, touching on what the university is and should be.

Although the philosophical aspects

of this problem cannot be explored here, it is possible to identify certain practical aspects of it which reduce the chances of excellent physical planning almost to zero, on many campuses. Some of these obstacles may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. To be meaningful, planning must be able to make reasonably reliable assumptions about the funds which will be made available, and the criteria which will be applied by the funding body. This frequently means some arm of government, although it may be the University administration itself, or even private donors. To whatever degree the level of financial support, and the approval criteria that will be applied to projects are unpredictable, then to that degree the planning process becomes futile. After the repeated scrapping or extensive modification of programs due to erroneous guesses as to what government will do, disillusionment sets in and support for rational, comprehensive, long-range planning is likely to become lukewarm. Moreover, qualified staff will not stay indefinitely under such circumstances.
2. University administrative structures are generally still somewhere in the 1930's, as far as adoption of contemporary analytical techniques is concerned. Whereas private and government sectors have generally adopted the systems approach, feedback communication channels, simulation, and other essential attributes of comprehensive planning, most universities still stick with a linear approach: first academic planning; then financial restraints; then physical planning. If the university has recognized the interdependency of all of its parts and the need to analyse optional methods of meeting its goals, to the extent of establishing an Institutional Research function, then this function is frequently emasculated by being set into a traditional organizational matrix, so that it cannot effectively do its job. The result of all this is that the physical planning function is usually starved for really meaningful inputs about the institution as a whole, its goals, and strategies to meet them. Planning thus proceeds on a hand-to-mouth basis, vulnerable to constant mind-changing due to lack of analysis of funda-



mentals. Long-range planning is chancy enough at best, and the plan must be able to adopt to change. Nevertheless, an infinitely flexible plan is no plan at all, and the physical planners have the right to expect that senior university administration will do its part in providing a useful framework of objectives, policies and educational criteria.

Too many architects (and others) are eagerly seeking university master planning jobs, when they are simply not qualified to carry them out. Their approach is often superficial and their solutions simplistic. The establishment of strategies for the development of a campus is an extremely complex process, requiring many types of specialized knowledge, all carefully orchestrated. A bare list of the matters which must be considered if a responsible job is to be done would run to several pages, and few architects or planners have the coordinative capacity to see such a task through. In addition, some universities compound the problem by expecting impossible results from their consultants, including the discharge of responsibilities which only the university should assume. The consultant is no panacea.

4. Many universities have an unsatisfactory internal organization structure for physical planning and plant. If the responsibility for master planning, project programming, project design, and construction supervision are compartmentalized, then the consultant may be thrust into the ludicrous role of internal coordinator for the university. Unless the university's staff is competent and fully integrated, the chances of really effective use of consultants is small. Many universities are committee-oriented to an unbelievable degree, with the committees being badly run for good measure. This general situation is a consultant's nightmare, and is an absolute guarantee of ineffective planning.
5. Every university pays lip service to a desire for a physical environment of high conceptual quality. Unfortunately, a consistent interpretation of what this means, and how to achieve it, seldom exist throughout the decision making structure. Occasionally, it does not even exist amongst the university's physical planning staff, who turn over all that aesthetic jazz to the architects.
6. All too frequently, the Master Plan is seen as a carefully drawn dia-

gram on the wall, rather than as a flexible body of policies, studies, analyses, and designs. The traditional "Master Plan" drawing should simply be a summary of the current implications of all of these documents. The stress must be on the consistent application of certain principles, while permitting a framework of maximum flexibility. The rigid, one-shot Master Plan will quickly come into disrepute as the inevitable changes arise. If master planning is not seen as an on-going, indefinite, continually refining process, then adequate budget provisions for this process will not be made, and the plan will peter out through obsolescence.

7. If no provision is made for a monitoring body to ensure continuity and consistency in the implementation of the plan, then the original objectives are likely to be largely lost as the result of short-term expedient tinkering. This monitoring body must be able to take an objective long-range view, and should be in a position to enter into a dialogue with any additional participants such as newly retained architects.
8. The best laid plans, and the most competent organizational structure, will come to nothing if unsuitable designers are chosen to execute individual projects. This may seem too obvious to mention, but the carefully evaluated selection of architects on the basis of competence, compatibility, and sensitivity seems to be the exception rather than the rule.
9. Universities have a curious habit of appointing faculty members as chairman of building committees. I know of no equivalent example, outside of the political world, of expecting an individual to carry out a complex and demanding professional task, when none of his qualifications suit him for the job. In my opinion, building committees should be chaired by the university official best qualified to consistently coordinate all aspects of the programming, design, and construction process. Certainly the eventual users of the building should be represented on the committee, and the most sophisticated techniques should be used to ensure that the design, above all, meets their carefully identified and analysed needs. Committees can be the most effective communications medium known, if they are effectively run with their objectives clearly understood.

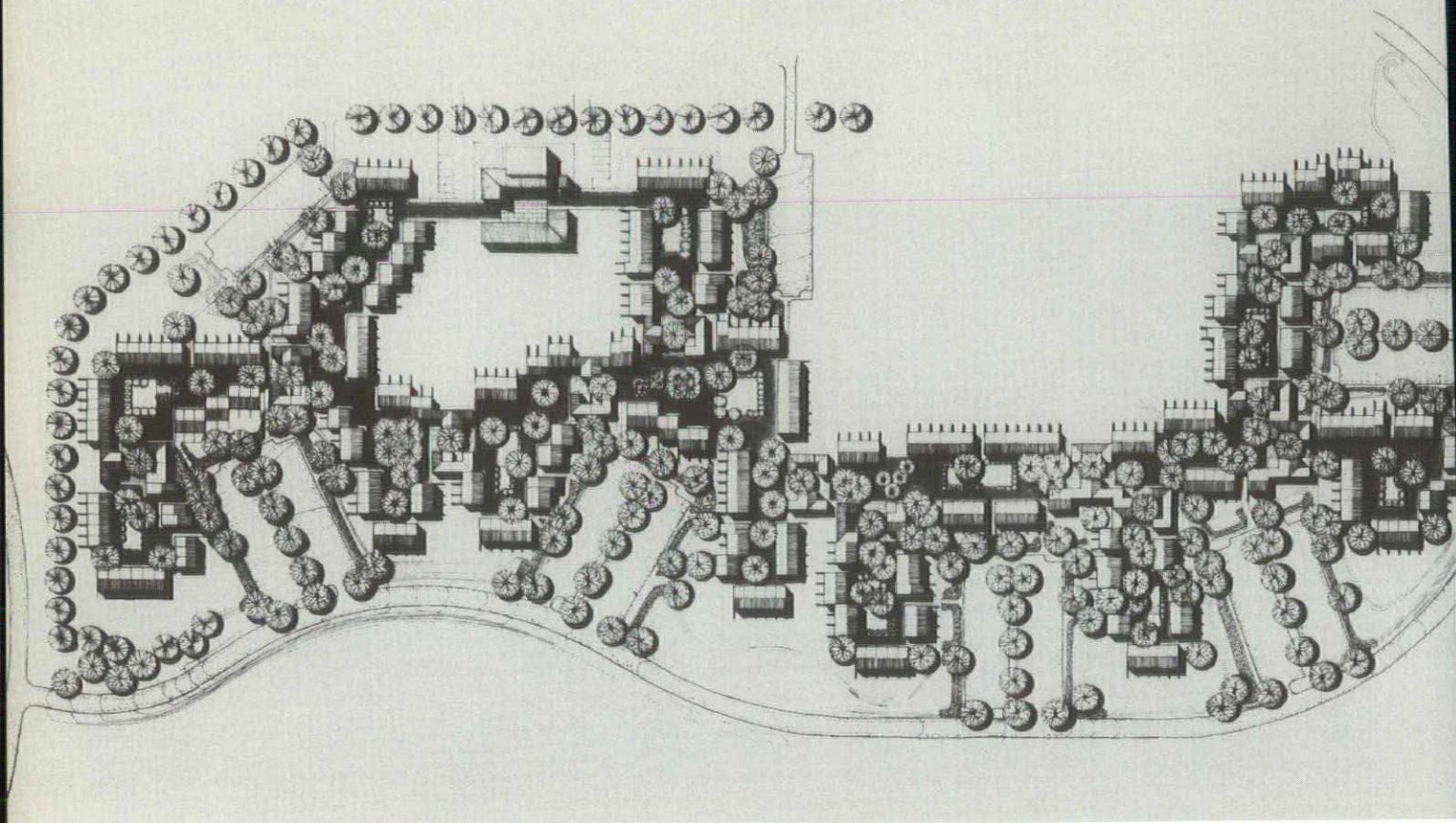
10. Another curious habit is carrying out the analysis of need, or programming, for a project without the participation of the architect. This is probably the most critical phase of any project, and the one most commonly done badly. The landscape is strewn with university structures which would not bear close examination as to whether they were really needed in the form in which they were built. Good design can only arise from fundamental problem analysis. To eliminate the contribution of the architect at this initial stage is to cripple him, to settle for less than should reasonably be expected in exchange for fees, and to imply that he is incompetent in the very area where his qualifications should be a primary basis of selection.

You will note that the factors listed above are almost entirely administrative. It is a sad fact that design ability, which architects always assume they have along with a sense of humour and sex appeal, is absolutely useless if it is set within an administrative matrix which makes comprehensive problem analysis next to impossible, and consistent implementation unlikely. Architects must realize that their diminishing impact on the built environment is largely due to their inability to evaluate this administrative context, and to make constructive suggestions to improve it. Prospective commissions should be examined to see whether meaningful communications with the client are really possible. If the architect does not feel competent to make this examination (although he should be, as a basic professional skill) then he should hire someone who is. Until architects and planners have the guts to get hard-nosed with prospective clients *before* the agreement is signed, pointing out administrative circumstances which will diminish the chances of success, then they deserve the frustrations, disappointments, and financial losses which result.

Unfortunately, when the clients are universities and when untold millions are spent on ugly and irrational physical development, the real loss is the opportunity to exploit the unique potential of the university as example and teacher in raising our environmental standards. When one looks at the total dimensions of the university building program in the United States and Canada, this opportunity must surely be unique in history. Here and there, it is being brilliantly grasped. More commonly, it is being missed. Too bad.

David H. Scott





## A PEDESTRIAN MALL LINKS HOUSING CLUSTERS TO FORM A COMMUNITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

An extremely pleasant pedestrian walkway is the main organizing feature of the University's recently completed married student housing development for 400 families. Not only does it connect the series of small housing clusters with traffic-free walks, but it provides safe and easily supervised play spaces for the children.

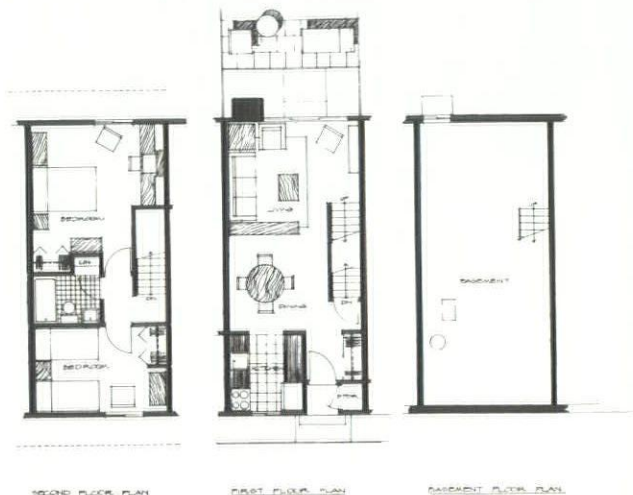
Access by car is established around the perimeter of the development. Seven parking areas are provided, with mounds placed to screen cars from views in the living rooms and patios. Paved and landscaped walkways connect all areas.

There are four variations in the house plans ranging from one bedroom apartments to three bedroom rowhouses. For privacy and quiet for study and living, major rooms of all houses face away from the center walkway and play areas. Kitchen and secondary rooms overlook the play spaces and all entries lead to the central walkway.

Exterior materials include rough-sawn western cedar walls and dark brown sloping shingle roofs. Interiors have hardwood floors, gypsum-board walls and ceiling and tiled bathrooms. Each unit is heated by a gas fired forced warm air furnace in its basement.

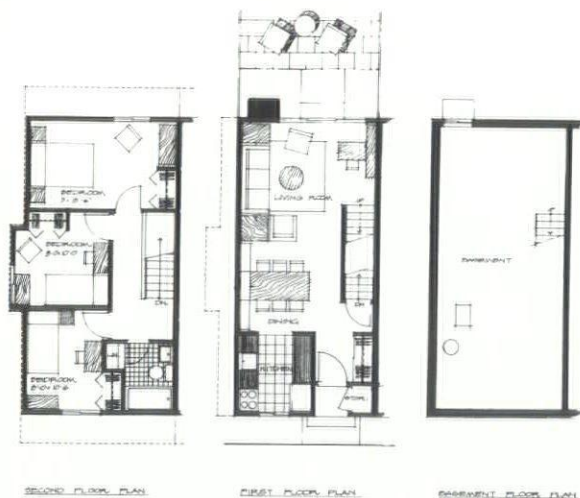
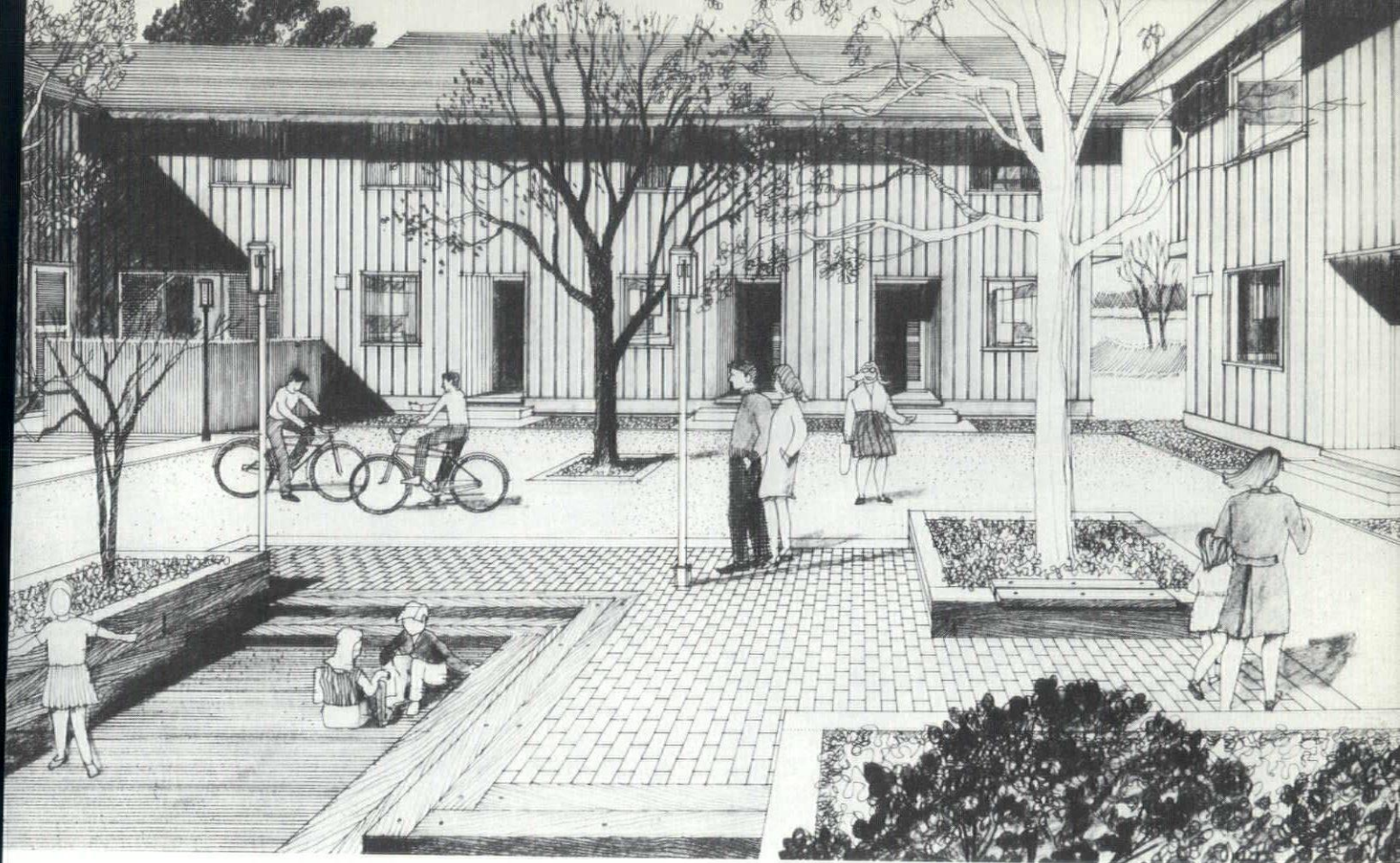


One Bedroom Apartment



Two Bedroom Rowhouse





Three Bedroom Rowhouse



Three Bedroom Cornerhouse

To obtain costs comparable to those of builder-planned projects in the area the University brought the architect and the managing agent together at the outset of the project. As design and development proceeded the costs of alternative concepts, details and construction methods were compared and evaluated. The sum of the bids received from the twenty-one prime trades were comfortably within the anticipated budget.

The popularity of the project among its student family occupants attests to the dignified qualities of privacy, community and livability which it provides.

### NORTHWOOD IV MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING The University of Michigan

Architect: George F. Hellmuth & Gyo Obata  
Engineers: McNamee, Porter and Seeley  
Managing Agent: Nelson Construction Company and Bryant-Detwiler Company

Gross Floor Area: 521,895 sq. ft. (incl. bsmt.)  
Total Project Cost: \$6,831,000 (incl. financing costs)  
Construction Cost: \$4,381,000  
Bid Date: August 1, 1967

40 — A & B one bedroom units @ 554	= 22,160 sq. ft.
211 — C & D two bedroom units @ 870	= 183,570 sq. ft.
101 — E & F three bedroom units @ 945	= 95,445 sq. ft.
48 — G & H three bedroom units 1,026	= 49,248 sq. ft.
	<b>350,423 sq. ft.</b>
	(not incl. bsmt.)



The complex marks a distinct departure from earlier residence hall buildings constructed at the University in that each hall is a separate high rise structure. This solution came about as a result of these strong influences on the design — (1) a residence hall program based on the "house" system with about 45 students occupying each house, (2) need to conserve limited campus land for future development, and (3) desires to construct a facility which would "excite the spirit and inspire the minds of its residents for many years to come."

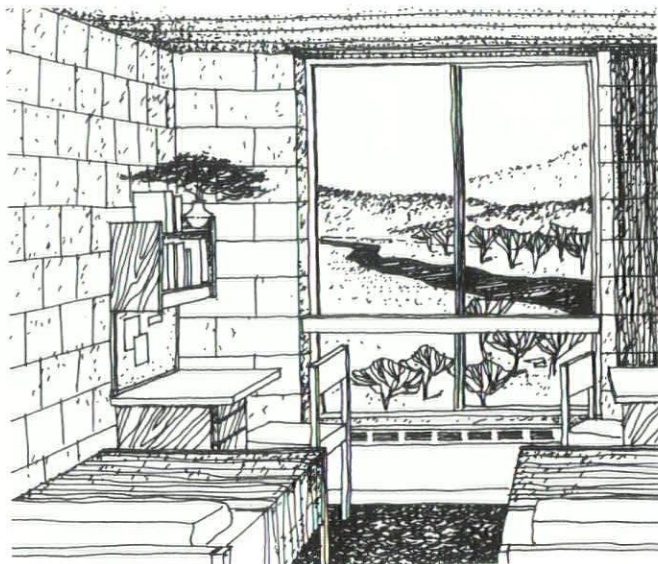
In the completed project, the "house" is the design module. Each residence floor in the towers is a self-contained "house" unit with its own lobby, lounge, study room and 12 four-person suites. The student suites, each with its own bath, are arranged around the lobby-lounge area with no more than three suites on a single corridor.

Each residence hall tower is made up of 10 houses, or floors, starting at the second floor of each tower. On the main floor are the public spaces, lounges, recreation rooms and staff apartments and offices. On the top floor one four person suite is replaced with a student lounge which overlooks the campus and the Huron River.

The residence towers are planned to accommodate 1,404 students. With the dining commons they delineate a paved and landscaped commons plaza, the focal point of the complex.

The dining commons seats slightly more than half the total population of the complex in three 2,500 square foot spaces from which an uninterrupted view of the river is provided. Cafeteria type food service is from a single serving room. Smaller private dining rooms are available for special occasions, meetings and dinners.

### THREE DORMITORY TOWERS AT EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY PROVIDE SELF- CONTAINED HOUSE UNITS SURROUNDING A CENTRAL PLAZA



The towers which are sheathed with face brick are among the tallest block bearing-wall structures in the county. Their 120 foot height adds a new dimension to the campus and city skyline. Dark brown brick and textured concrete contrast sharply to give a dramatic effect. The bold form surrounding the commons plaza, the gently rolling landscape, the views to the surrounding area and the private and community environments of the "house" units combine to make this an exciting place for students to live and learn.

## BUILDING SYSTEMS

**STRUCTURE — TOWERS**, Poured in place concrete with load bearing brick and block walls. 8" x 24" precast floor slabs.

**COMMONS**, Textured concrete walls. Reinforced concrete floor slabs. All poured in place.

**ROOFING** — Built-up composition on light weight concrete.

**WINDOWS** — Aluminum horizontal sliding plate glass.

**DOORS & FRAMES**—Anodized aluminum. Tempered glass.

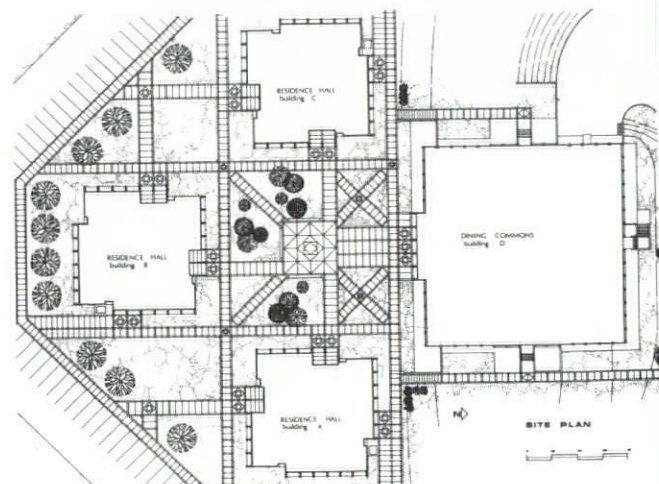
**FINISHES** — Carpet in all student rooms, house corridors, lounges, staff apartments, small dining rooms. Vinyl asbestos tile in dining room, recreation rooms, offices. Acrylic terrazzo in student baths, public toilets, main kitchen. Quarry tile in lower lobbies, dining commons entrance. Painted block walls throughout except as follows: Vinyl fabric panels in main lounges, main dining room; textured concrete in tower lobbies; plastic painted block in baths and toilets. Ceilings are painted precast floor slabs in general, but acoustic tile is used in the main floor of the towers and the dining rooms.

**ELEVATORS — TOWERS**, Electric geared traction.

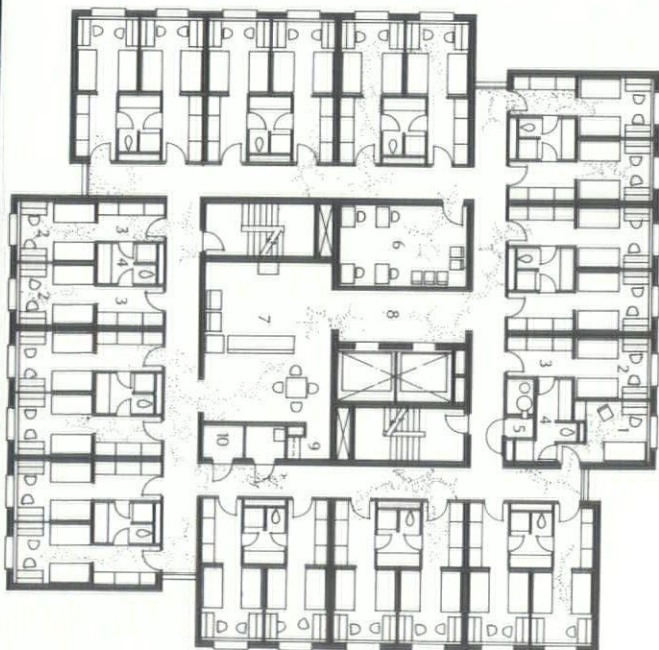
**COMMONS**, Hydraulic.

**HEATING** — Steam from central heating plant. Hot water through perimeter finned tube. Zone controlled.

**ELECTRICAL** — Fluorescent lighting in student rooms. Incandescent in food service area, dining areas, public lounges, and other public spaces. Telephones in each student suite. Underground primary service to sub station in commons basement. Fire alarm system.







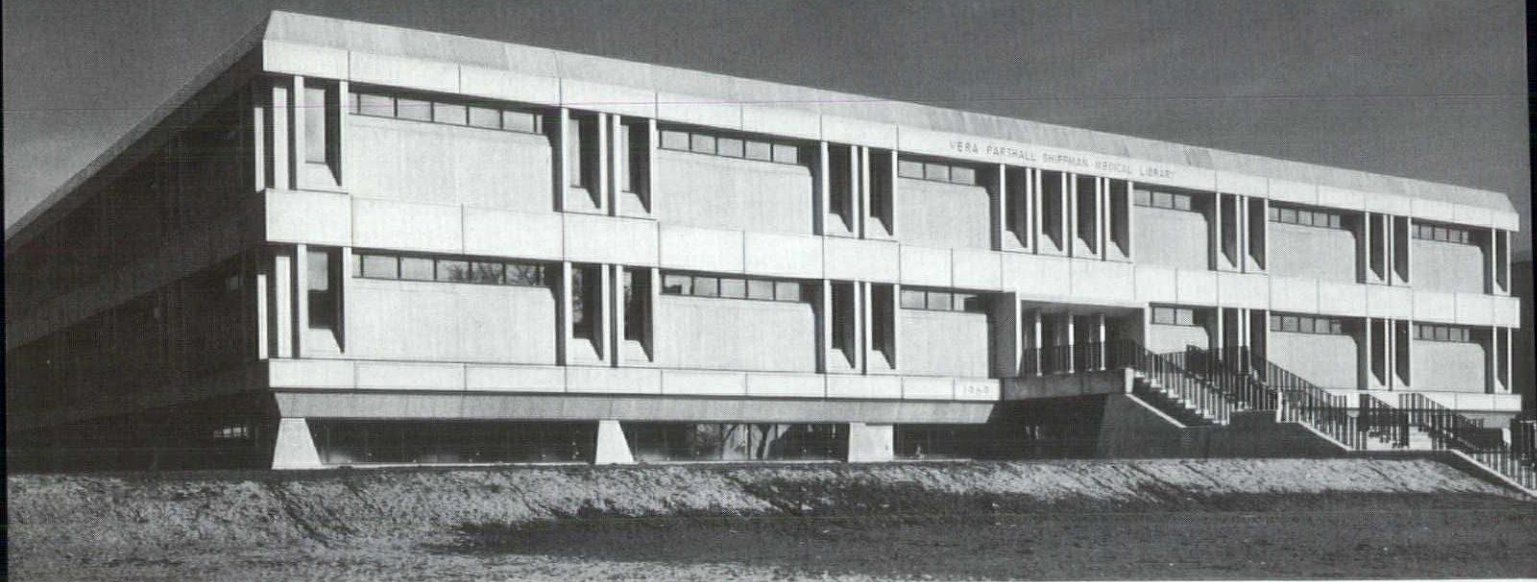
- 1 STUDENT STAFF ROOM
- 2 STUDENT BEDROOM
- 3 STUDENT DRESSING
- 4 BATHROOM
- 5 INCINERATOR
- 6 STUDY
- 7 LOUNGE
- 8 LOBBY
- 9 KITCHEN
- 10 TRUNKS

### HOYT-PITTMAN-HILL RESIDENCE HALLS Eastern Michigan University

Architect:	Jickling and Lyman
Engineers:	K. F. Lenninger & Associates
Kitchen Consultants:	E. F. Whitney, Inc.
General Contractor:	Barton-Malow Co.
Mechanical Contractor:	Boone and Darr
Electrical Contractor:	General Electrical Shop
Kitchen Equipment:	Great Lakes Hotel Supply Co.

Gross Floor Area:	265,544 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$7,964,082
Construction Cost:	\$6,201,000
Bid Date:	June, 1967





**INTRICATE STONE DETAILING  
GIVES EMPHASIS TO SMALL  
LIBRARY AT WAYNE STATE  
UNIVERSITY'S MEDICAL CENTER**

The Vera Parshall Shiffman Medical Library provides the major medical research and resource library in the new Detroit Medical Center and will form an integral part of Wayne State University's nucleus for this unique grouping of medical facilities.

The library is a tri-level, reinforced cast in place, concrete structure with exposed waffle slab ceilings. It will house 180,000 volumes for use by the center's professional, medical student and paramedical staff. The architects were charged with the responsibility of creating the "jewel" of the medical center. They successfully executed their charge by giving their relatively small building dominance both by developing a highly sculptured facade of smooth and ribbed limestone and by placing the building on an earth berm podium supported by concrete pilotis. The building has some of the most highly sophisticated suspended stone detailing to be built in this area, this century.

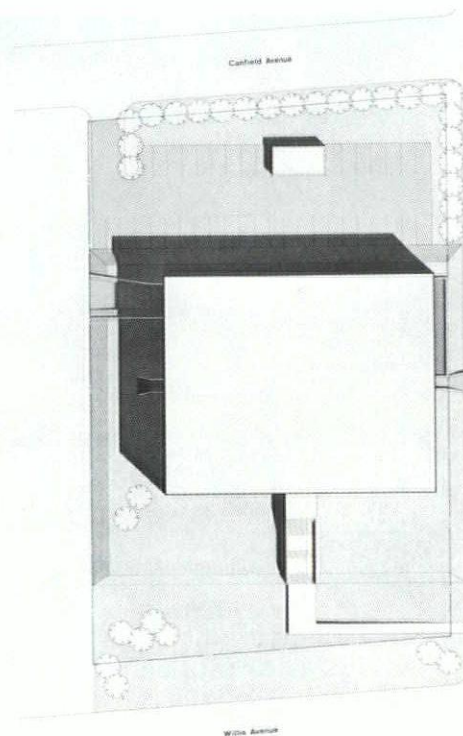
The library is designed to accommodate expansion on its north side. The lower level has receiving and storage space, a staff lounge and a data processing area. The main level provides reading areas, administrative offices, technical process area, reference service department, a micro-reproduction room, circulation desk and a lounge. The upper level has technical process space, a small conference room, private audio-visual and typing rooms, and a medical history section.

The building was financed through a Medical Library Construction grant from the U.S. Public Health Service and from gifts from the Shiffman Foundation and the Wayne State University Medical Alumni.

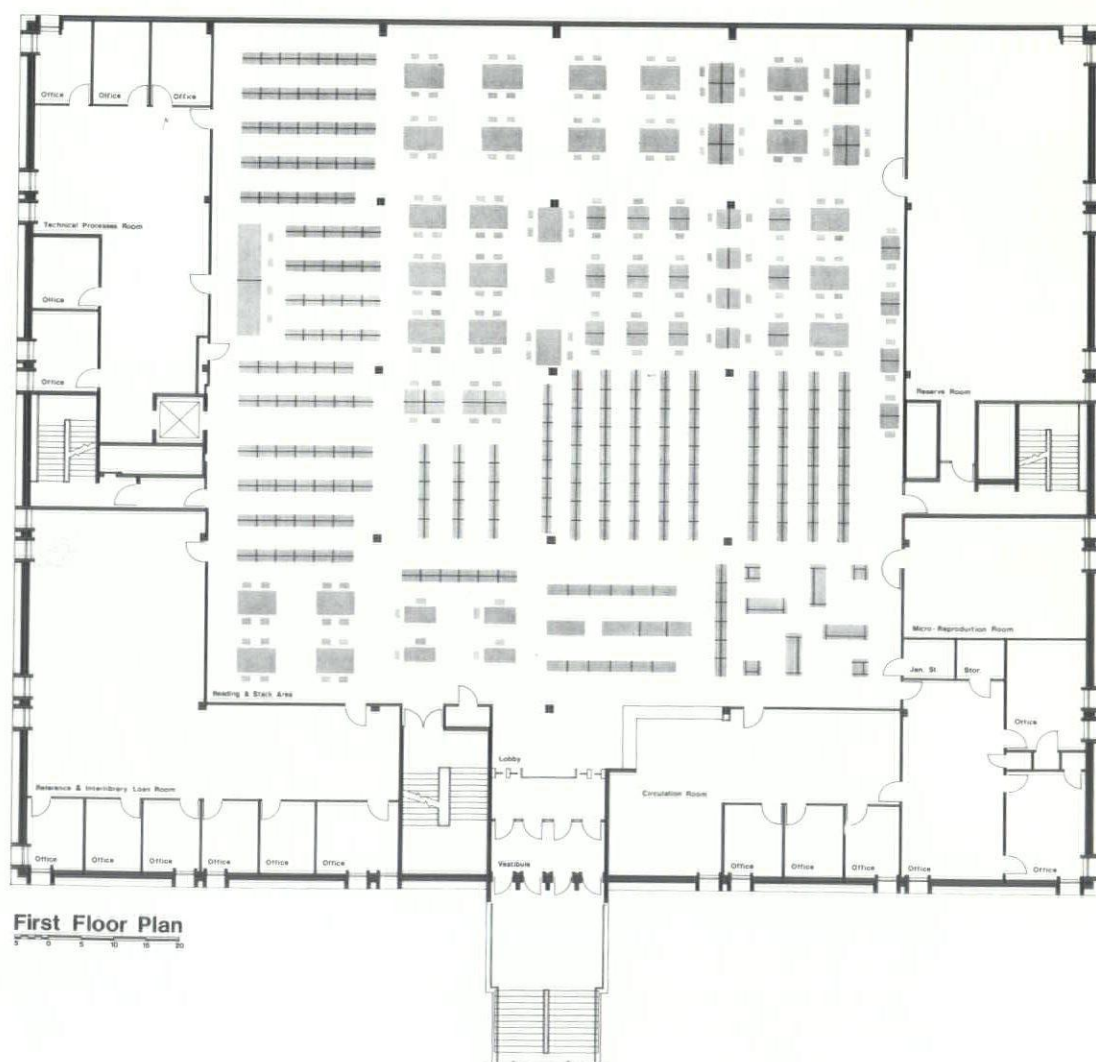
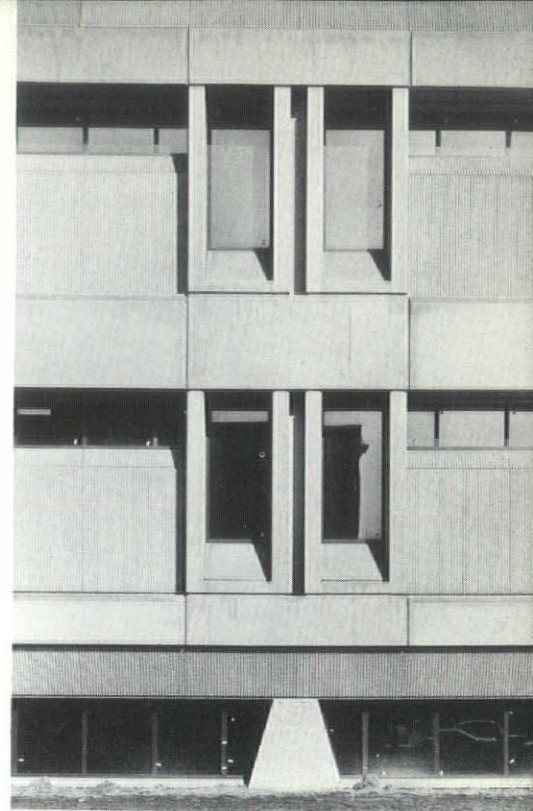
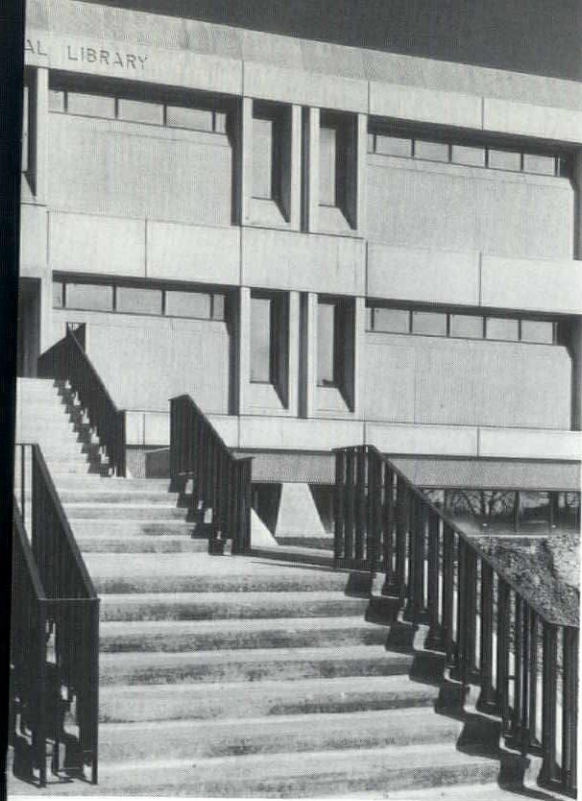
**VERA PARSHALL SHIFFMAN MEDICAL LIBRARY  
Wayne State University**

Architect:	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach, Inc.
Structural Engineer:	McWilliams & Keckonen
Electrical Engineer:	Migdall-Layne & Saches Incorp.
Mechanical Engineer:	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach, Inc.
General Contractor:	A. J. Etkin
Mechanical Contractor:	Evans Plumbing & Heating
Electrical Contractor:	Stecz Electric

Gross Floor Area:	69,222 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$2,200,000
Construction Cost:	\$1,873,245
Bid Date:	12/3/68









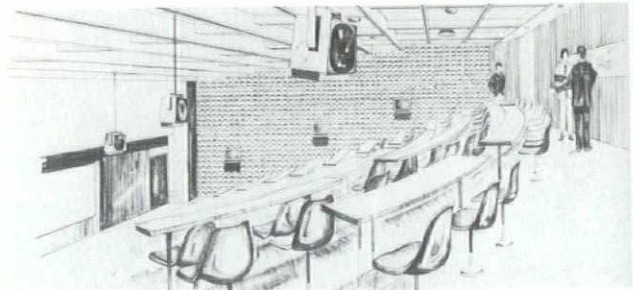
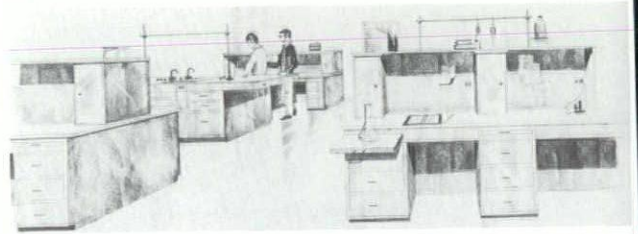
Wayne State University's 21 million dollar Basic Instruction Facility is conceived and sited as the major architectural element in the Detroit Medical Complex. Upon completion it will serve as the teaching facility for more than 3,000 students in all categories of the health care professions. It is designed to accommodate an entering class of 256 medical students and to provide research laboratory facilities for use by the University's medical staff.

The design concept utilized a 3 story base to house the most heavily trafficked elements (administrative, common support and teaching facilities) with the relatively lightly trafficked research laboratories in a 6 story tower above. The research facilities are organized in a modular arrangement which provides the potential for 564 laboratories, located in proximity to the utility service cores. The building is the largest and costliest to be built by an educational institution in the State of Michigan. Its federal grant support of \$11,677,000 and is the largest ever awarded by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Among the unique features of this building are its 32 multidiscipline labs, each of which is designed as a "home base" for 16 students to which the teaching staff will come to conduct classes. The research laboratories are mechanically and electrically designed so that each lab can be expanded or contracted by the installation or removal of partitions. A laboratory space can be modified without disturbance to spaces above, below or adjacent.

**REPETITIVE UNIT-LABORATORY  
GROUPINGS AND FLEXIBLE  
RESEARCH FACILITIES FOR  
WAYNE STATE'S HEALTH CARE  
INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS**

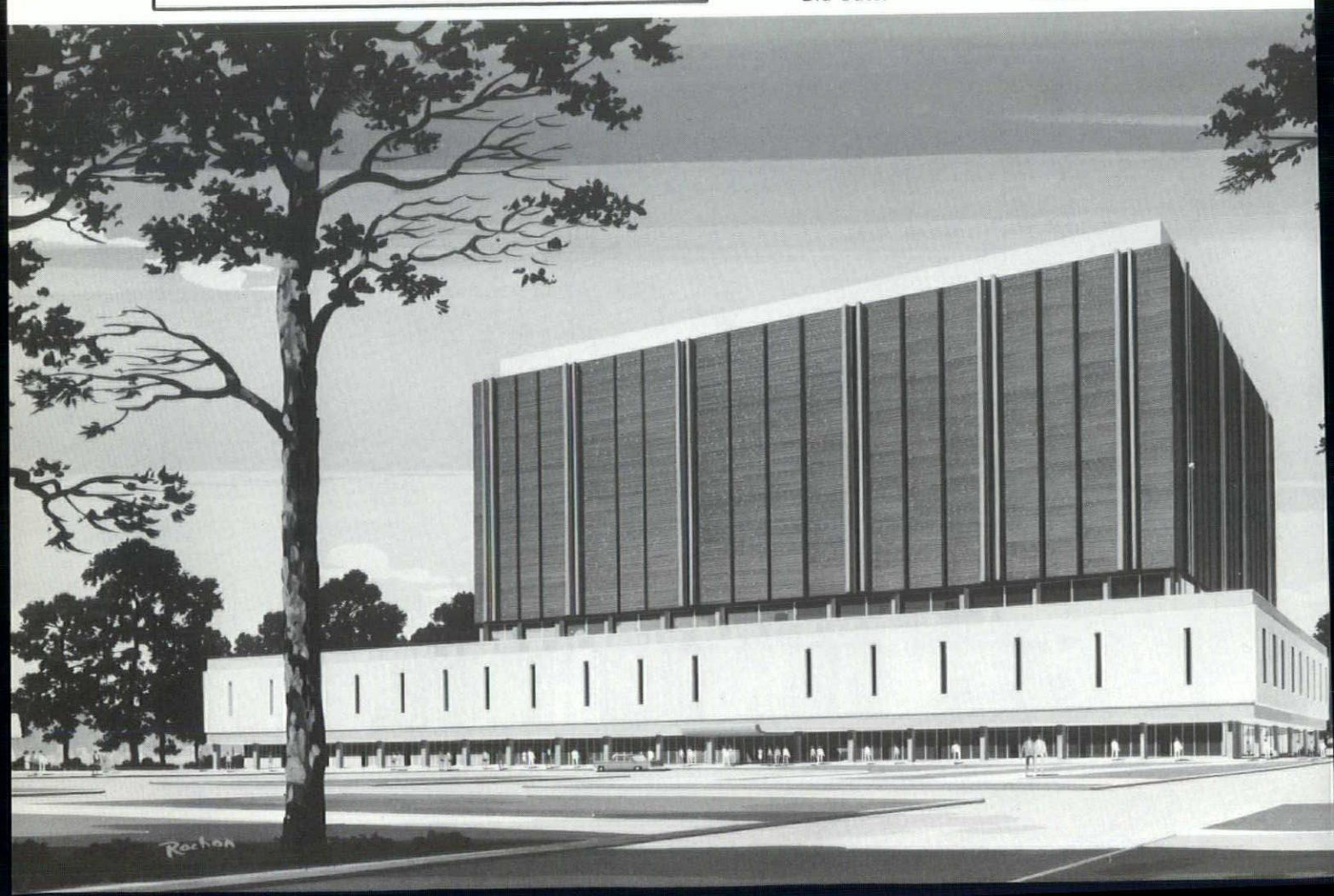
Three two story lecture rooms with a combined total of 823 seats provide both front and rear screen projection in addition to their normal assembly and lecture functions. Color television and motion picture production and closed circuit television reception from the Center's hospitals will be provided as additional educational aids.



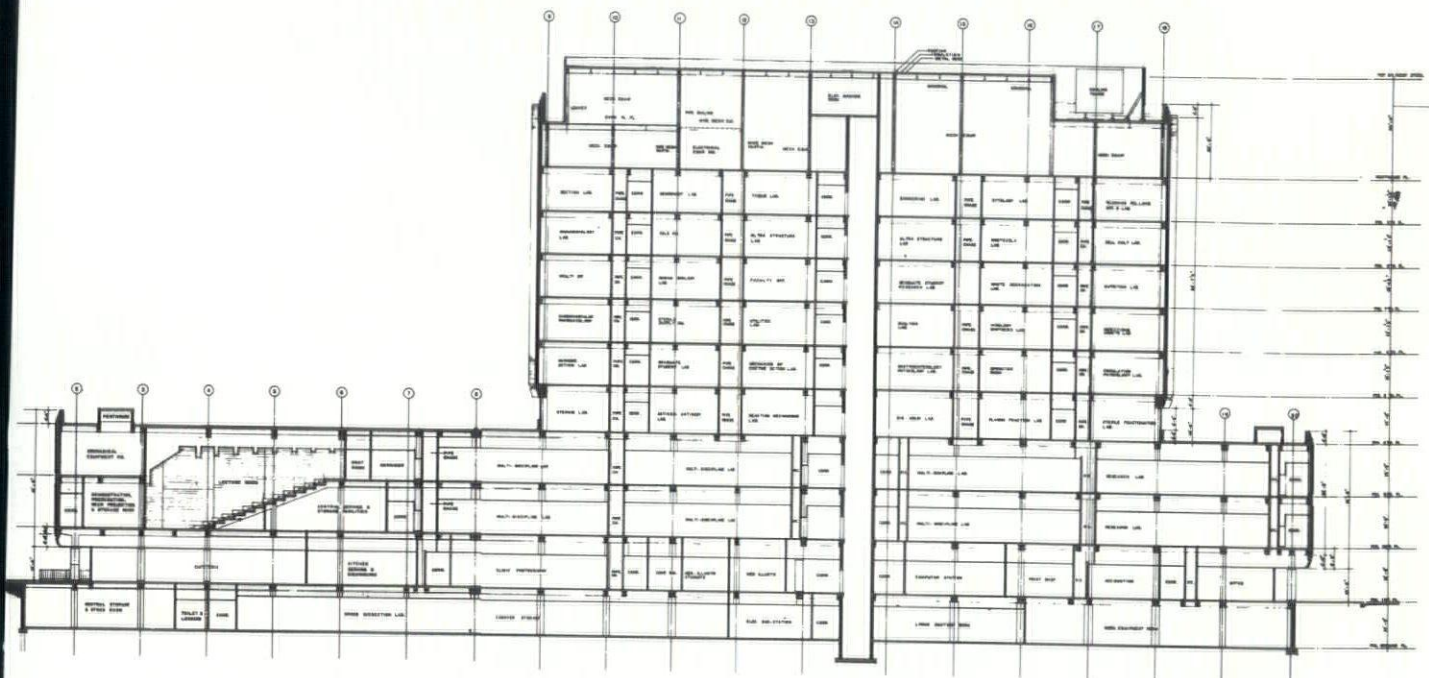
**BASIC INSTRUCTION FACILITY**  
Wayne State University

Architect:	Giffels & Rossetti, Inc.
General Contractor:	Barton Malow
Mechanical Contractor:	Green Plumbing and Heating
Electrical Contractor:	Hydon Brand

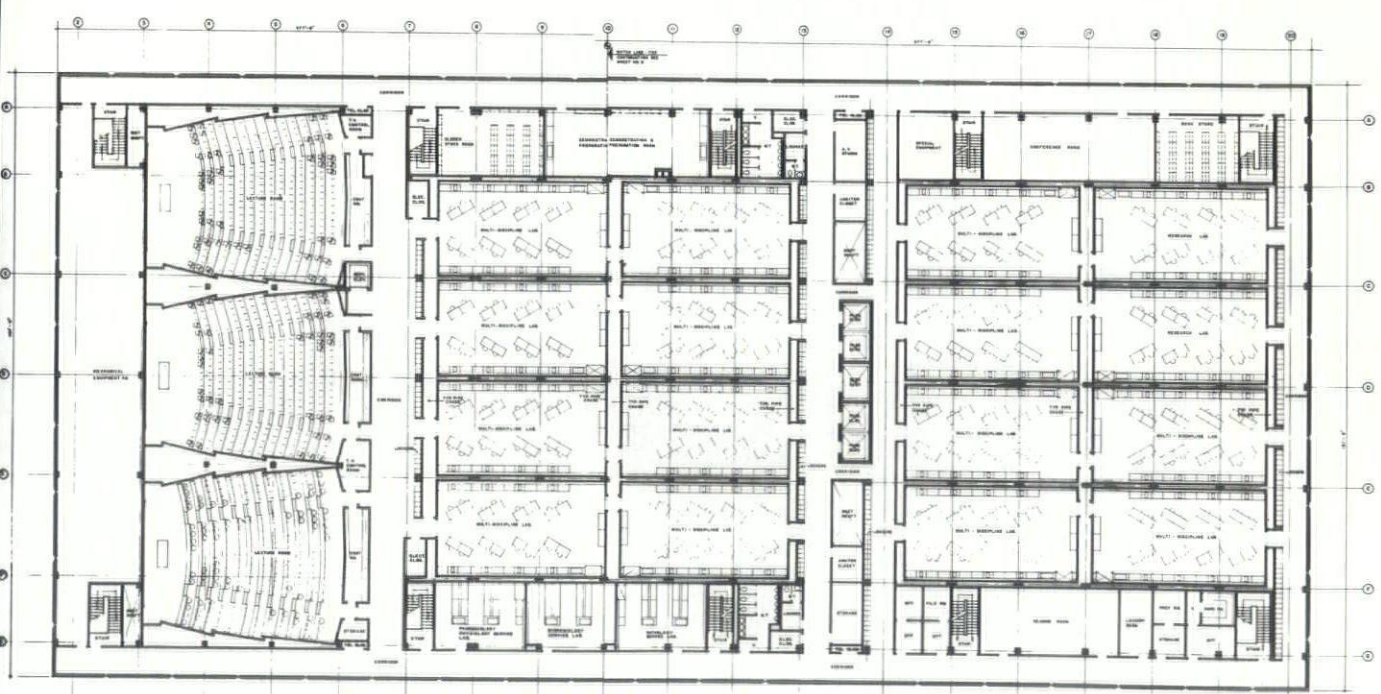
Gross Floor Area:	482,510 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$24,091,943
Construction Cost:	\$20,691,568
Bid Date:	11/8/67





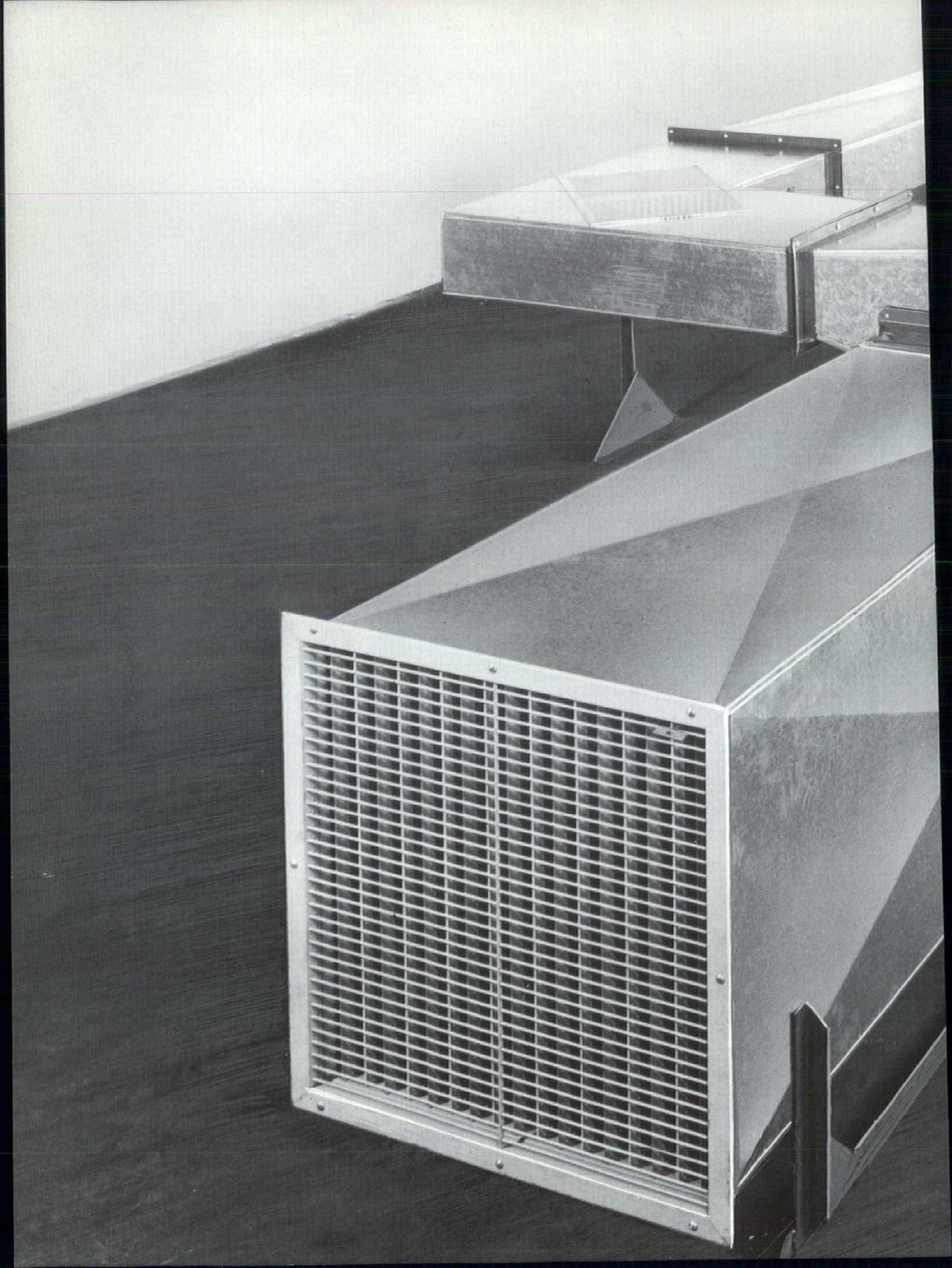


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

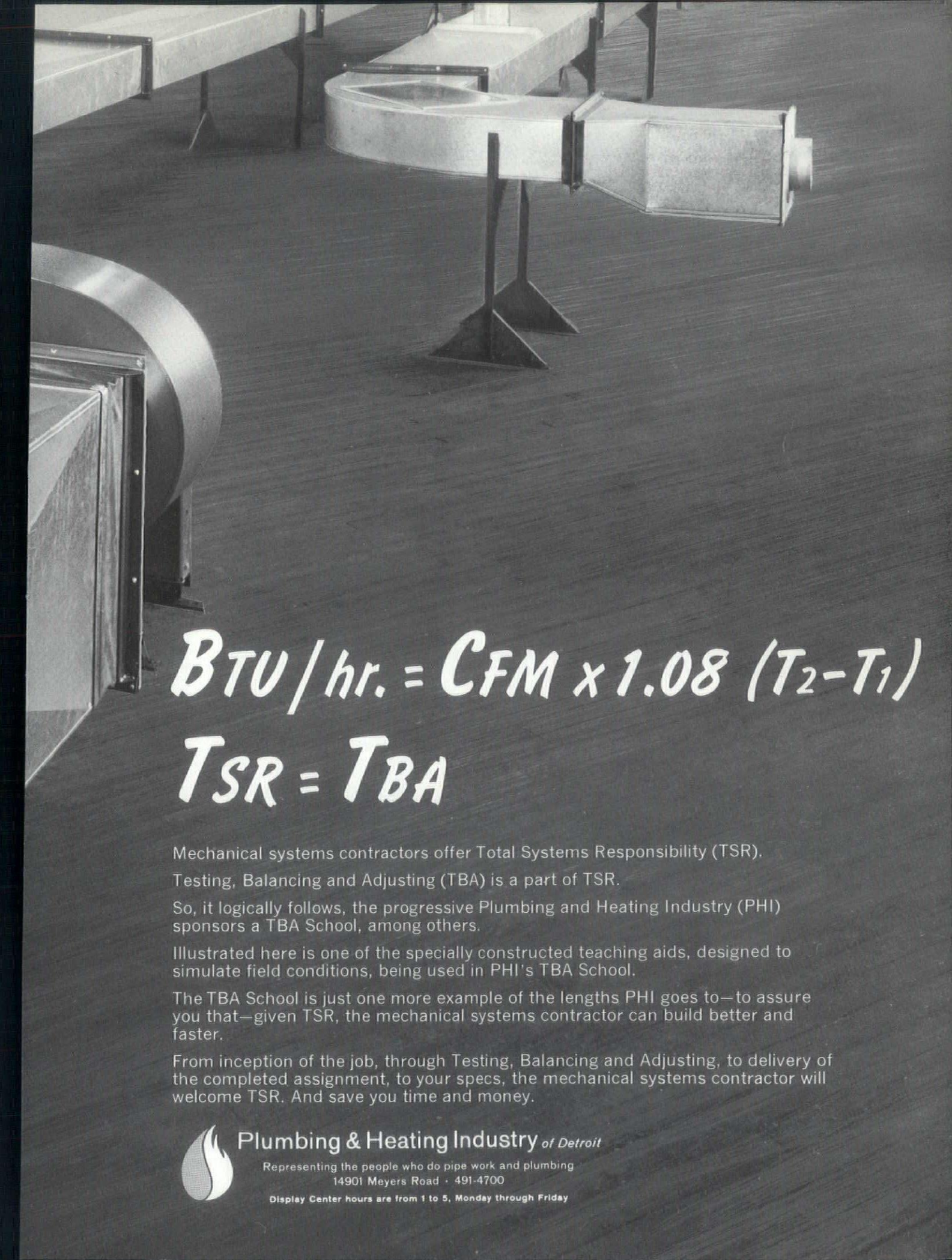


THIRD FLOOR PLAN








$$BTU/hr. = CFM \times 1.08 (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$TSR = TBA$$

Mechanical systems contractors offer Total Systems Responsibility (TSR).

Testing, Balancing and Adjusting (TBA) is a part of TSR.

So, it logically follows, the progressive Plumbing and Heating Industry (PHI) sponsors a TBA School, among others.

Illustrated here is one of the specially constructed teaching aids, designed to simulate field conditions, being used in PHI's TBA School.

The TBA School is just one more example of the lengths PHI goes to—to assure you that—given TSR, the mechanical systems contractor can build better and faster.

From inception of the job, through Testing, Balancing and Adjusting, to delivery of the completed assignment, to your specs, the mechanical systems contractor will welcome TSR. And save you time and money.

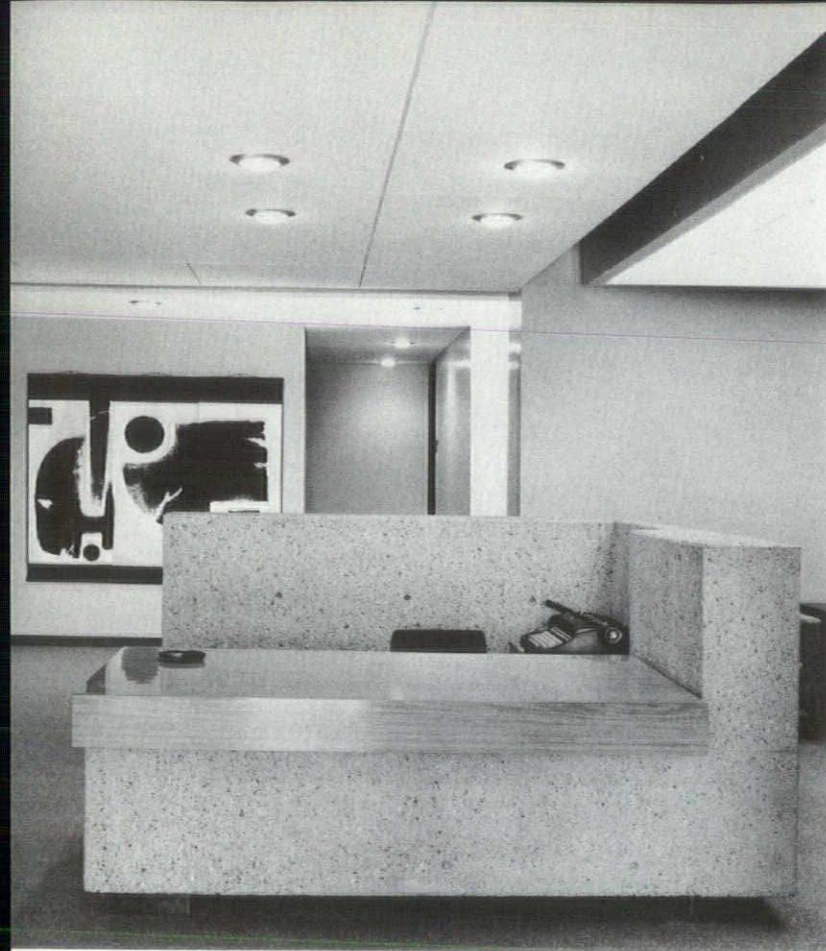


**Plumbing & Heating Industry** *of Detroit*

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The University of Michigan's Highway Safety Research Institute Building is the headquarters facility for the Institute's broad program of research in highway safety. Designed to house the interlocking elements of the multidisciplinary research programs, the building's spaces support a multifarious collection of activities — its five story "light laboratory" section accommodates bioscience, statistical library, and computer functions; its single story "heavy laboratory" wing accommodates physical and biomaterial testing operations; and its central one story office section accommodates administrative activities.

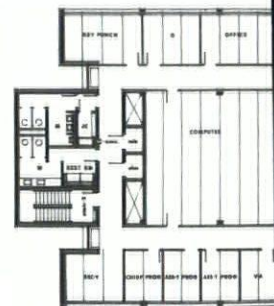
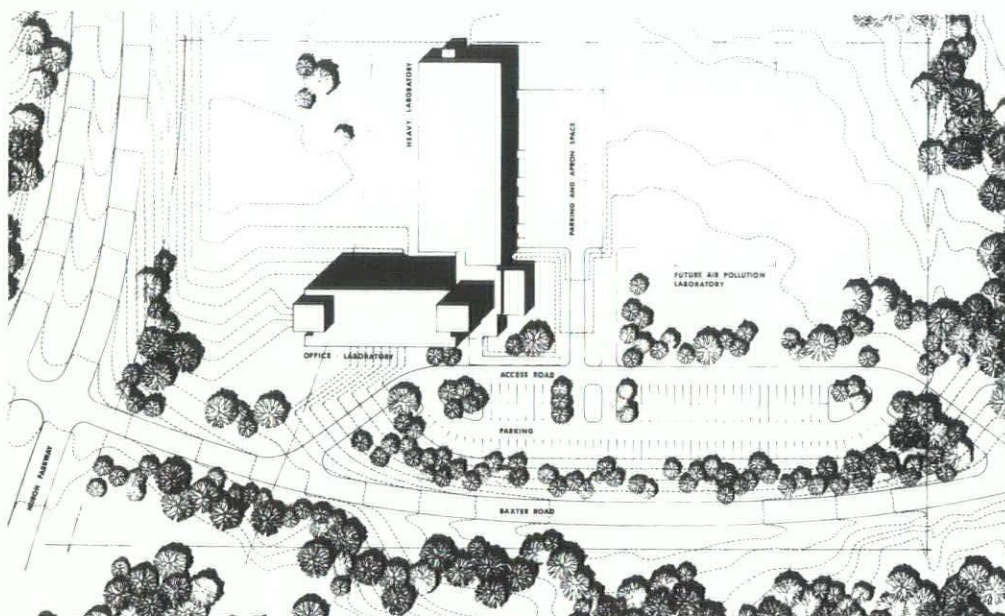
A unique exception in University procedure, the building was under construction before its operational programs and activities had been defined.

The building represents the University's first major effort in cast-in-place architectural concrete. All of its exterior masonry surfaces, many of its interior walls, and some of its interior "equipment" are of concrete with local gap graded aggregates exposed by sand blasting.

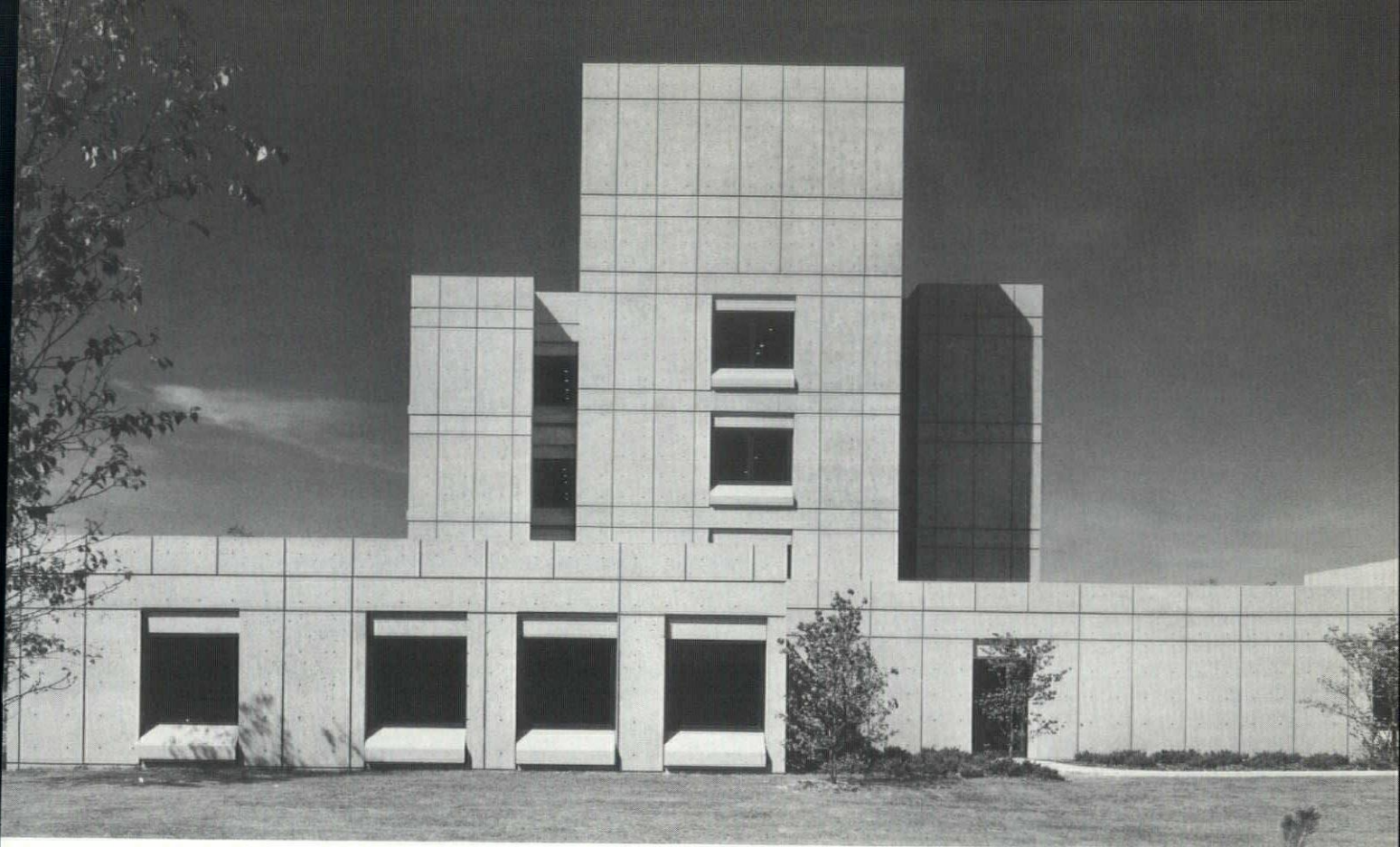
Construction funding was from gifts and grants by the Ford Motor Company and the General Motors Corporation.

### HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH INSTITUTE The University of Michigan

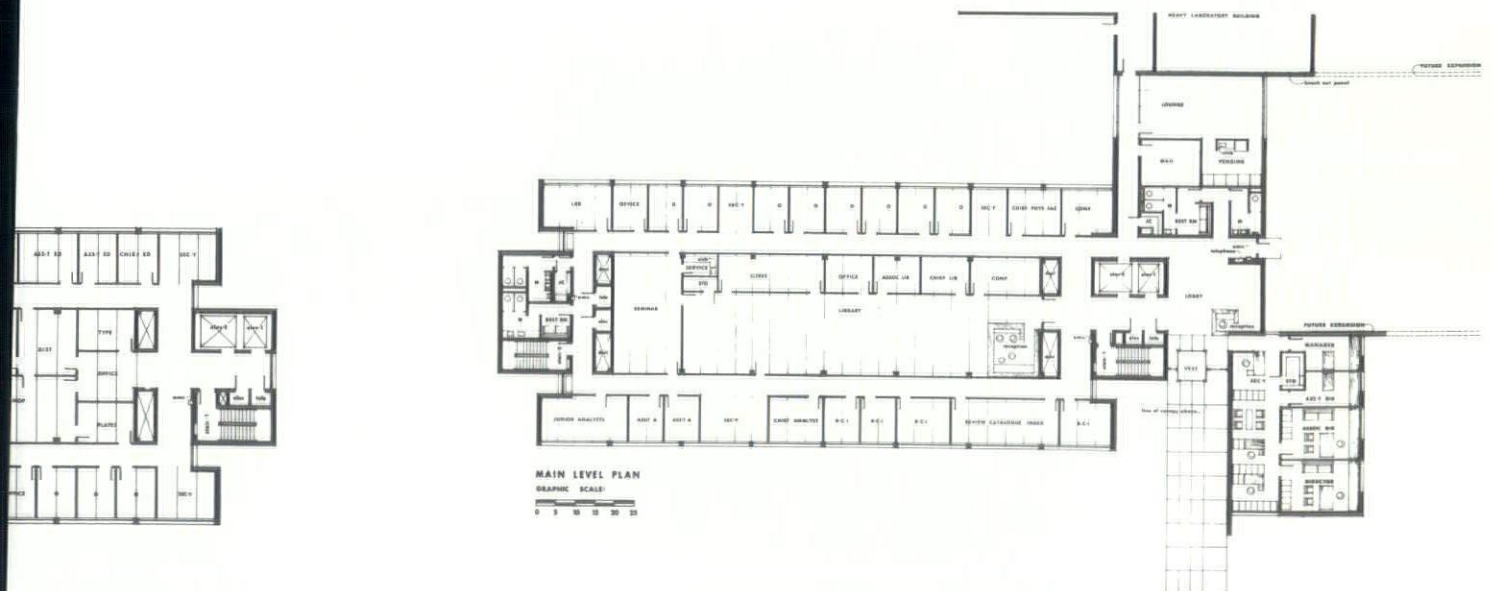
Architect:	Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stirton Inc.
Consultant:	Architectural Concrete, Inc.
General Contractor:	A. Z. Shmina & Sons Co.
Mechanical Contractor:	Zeni & Maguire Co.
Electrical Contractor:	Ehle Electric
Gross Floor Area:	77,082 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$4,000,000
Construction Cost:	\$2,333,000
Bid Date:	April 18, 1967







**BOLD FORMS AND PRECISE  
DETAILS IN CAST-IN-PLACE  
CONCRETE AT THE UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAY  
SAFETY RESEARCH LABORATORY**





The Pray-Harrold Instructional Facility at Eastern Michigan University accommodates approximately 4,530 students and 400 faculty members. It is one of the largest general classroom buildings in the state.

The building is the result of a successful endeavor by the University to provide needed quality instructional faculty office space. It has a straightforward, easily comprehended plan with clearly defined circulation patterns. The facility was completed on a short-time schedule and for a minimal expenditure.

Located at mid-campus, the building forms one side of a quadrangle. The other sides are defined by the University Library, adjacent classroom buildings, a physical education building, and a student housing complex.

Teaching stations are found on each of the seven floors, but the majority are on the first four. The lowest two floors are directly accessible to grade. As a result, most students use the stairways rather than the elevators.

Four lecture halls, with a combined seating capacity of 1,400, are located on the main (second) level. Each has audio, projection, and closed circuit television facilities. The floor below and two above contain general classrooms. One and two person faculty offices arranged in departmental suites, are found on the three remaining upper floors. Each of these suites are provided with supporting secretarial space. The upper floors also contain a variety of seminar, conference, reading, workrooms, and suites for two of the administrative deans.

The primary source of construction funds was from the State of Michigan. Supplementary funds were provided by the Federal Government.

#### BUILDING SYSTEMS STRUCTURE

The foundations are reinforced concrete. A protected

structural steel frame supports concrete floor slabs and exterior brick walls with block back-up. Stairs concrete filled metal pan. Built-up roofing.

#### WALLS/PARTITIONS

Exterior walls are face brick with block back-up. Interior walls are block in classroom and corridors except face brick and plaster board on metal studs is used in the faculty offices. Windows are anodized aluminum glazed with heat absorbing glass.

#### FINISHES

Vinyl asbestos floors, painted cinder block and plaster board walls and acoustic tile ceilings are used throughout with few exceptions. Public corridors and toilet room floors are polyester surfaced. Ceilings in toilets are painted plaster. Floors of the administrative dean's suites and departmental offices are carpeted.

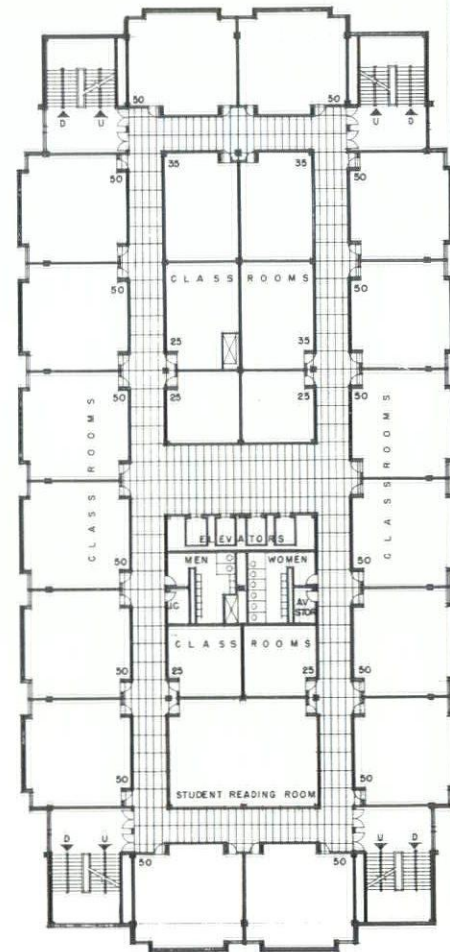
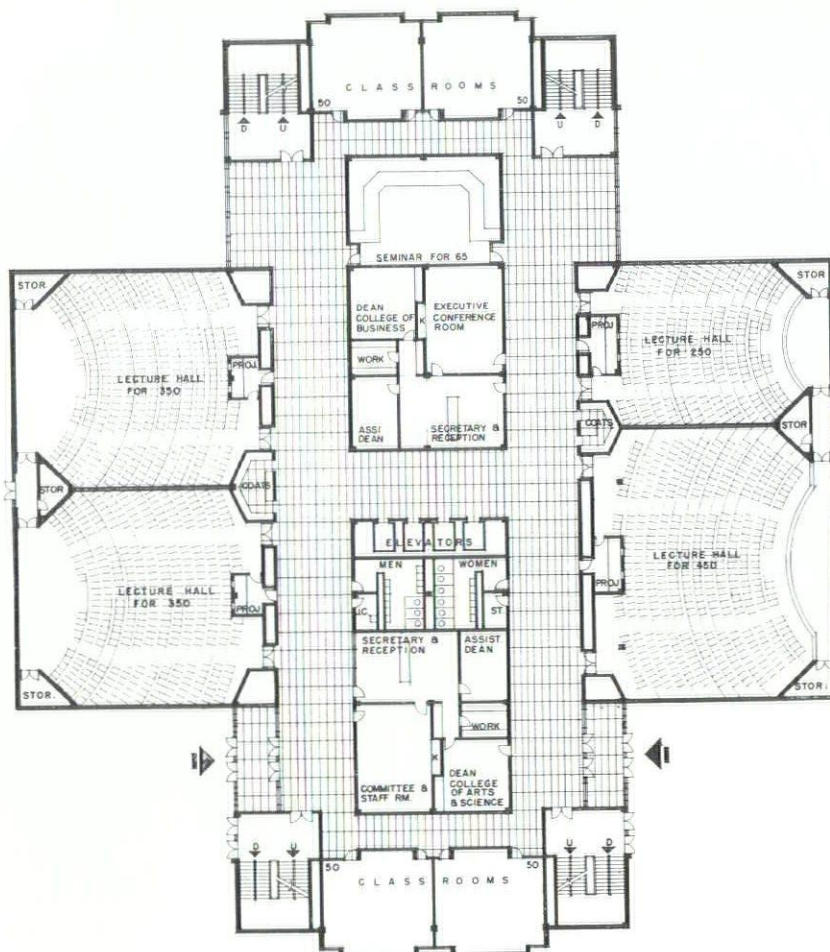
#### MECHANICAL

Steam for heat is supplied from the campus heating plant. The building is air conditioned; absorption type.

### PRAY-HARROLD INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITY Eastern Michigan University

Architect:	Swanson Associates, Inc.
Mechanical Engineers:	Edgington and Bleckner
General Contractor:	Utley-James, Inc.
Electrical Contractor:	Electric Service Co.
Mechanical Contractor:	Davis Brothers, Inc.

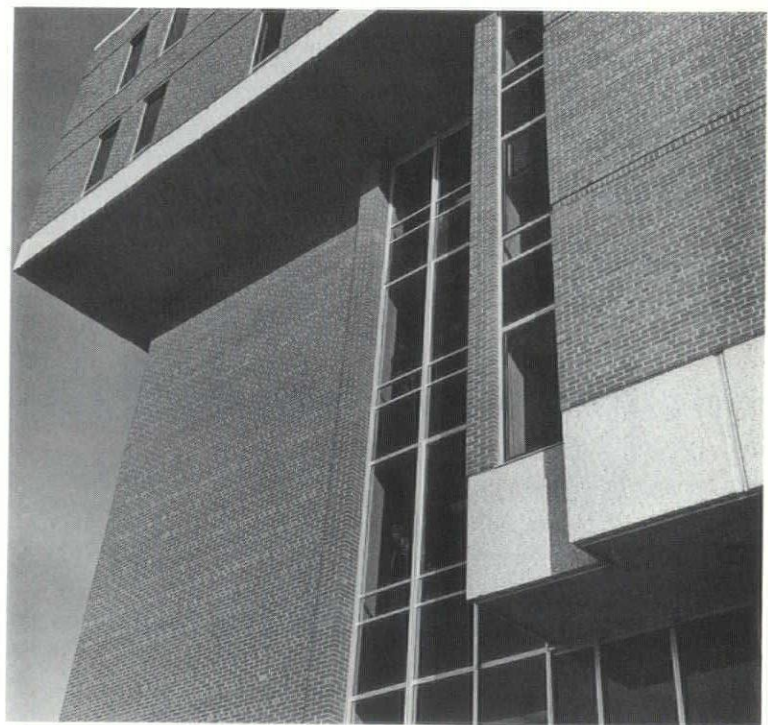
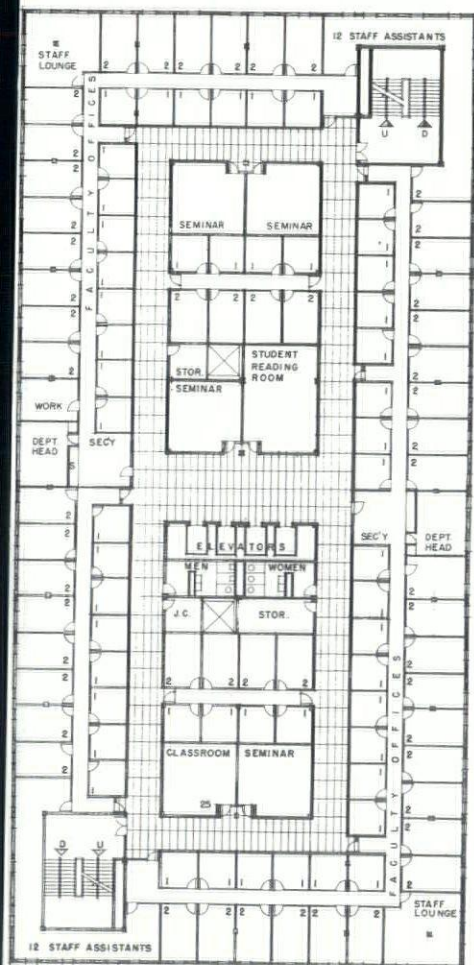
Gross Floor Area:	235,564 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$5,620,000
Construction Cost:	\$4,768,340
Bid Date:	March 31, 1967



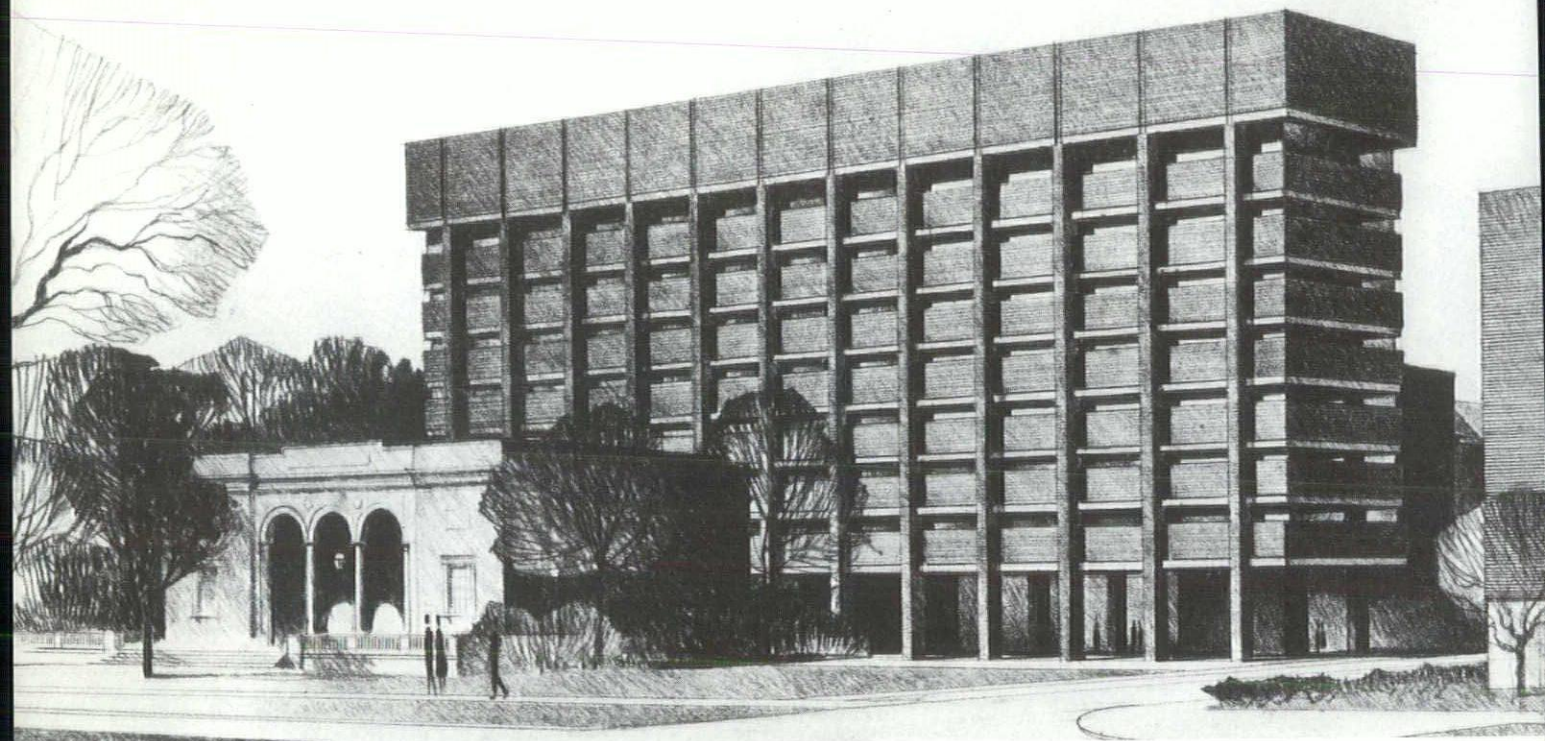




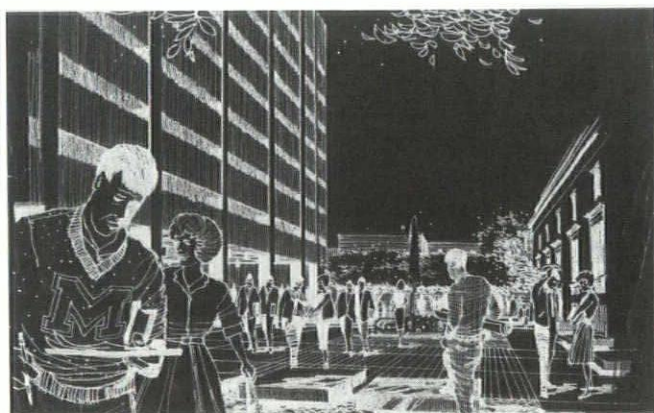
STRAIGHTFORWARD PLAN AT  
EASTERN MICHIGAN  
UNIVERSITY PROVIDES  
EFFICIENT SPACE UTILIZATION  
IN COMBINED CLASSROOM AND  
FACULTY OFFICE BUILDING







**A LIBRARY ADDITION OVER A  
WALKWAY PRESERVES SPACE  
FOR A NEW PLAZA AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN**



**LIBRARY PLAZA**  
The University of Michigan

Landscape Architect: Johnson, Johnson & Roy  
General Contractor: The Lathrop Company  
Landscape Contractor: (not yet bid)  
  
Development Area:  
Construction Cost:  
Estimated Planting Cost:

Demolish a small, antiquated section of an existing library.

To replace it, design a long, tall, column-free, air-conditioned loft building with open stacks at its center and study carrels at its periphery.

Leave the high-ceilinged floor of the new building entirely open to the outside — except where columns, firestairs and the elevators with their lobby, come down to the ground.

Run a cross-campus walkway the full length of the ground floor open space.

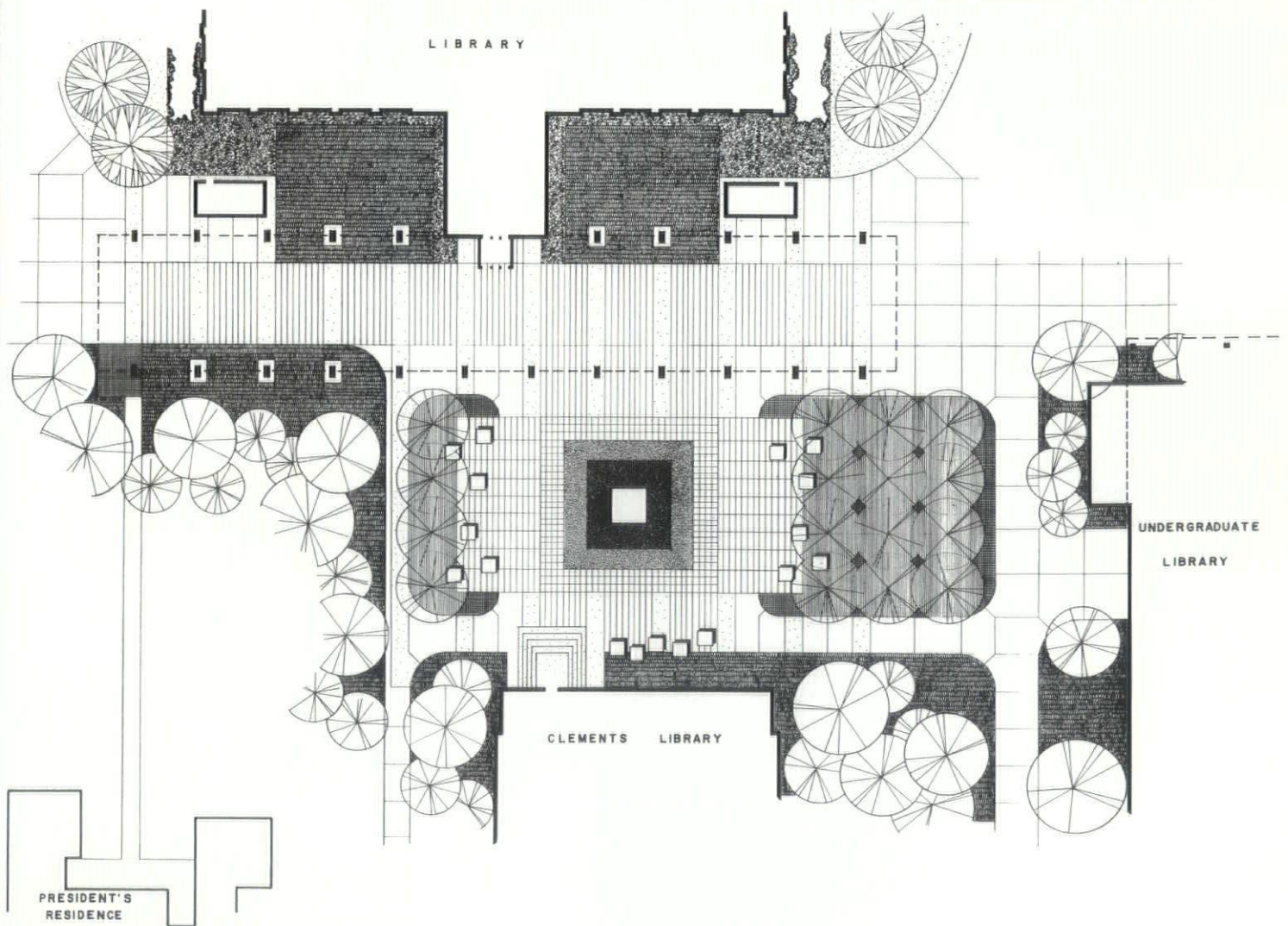
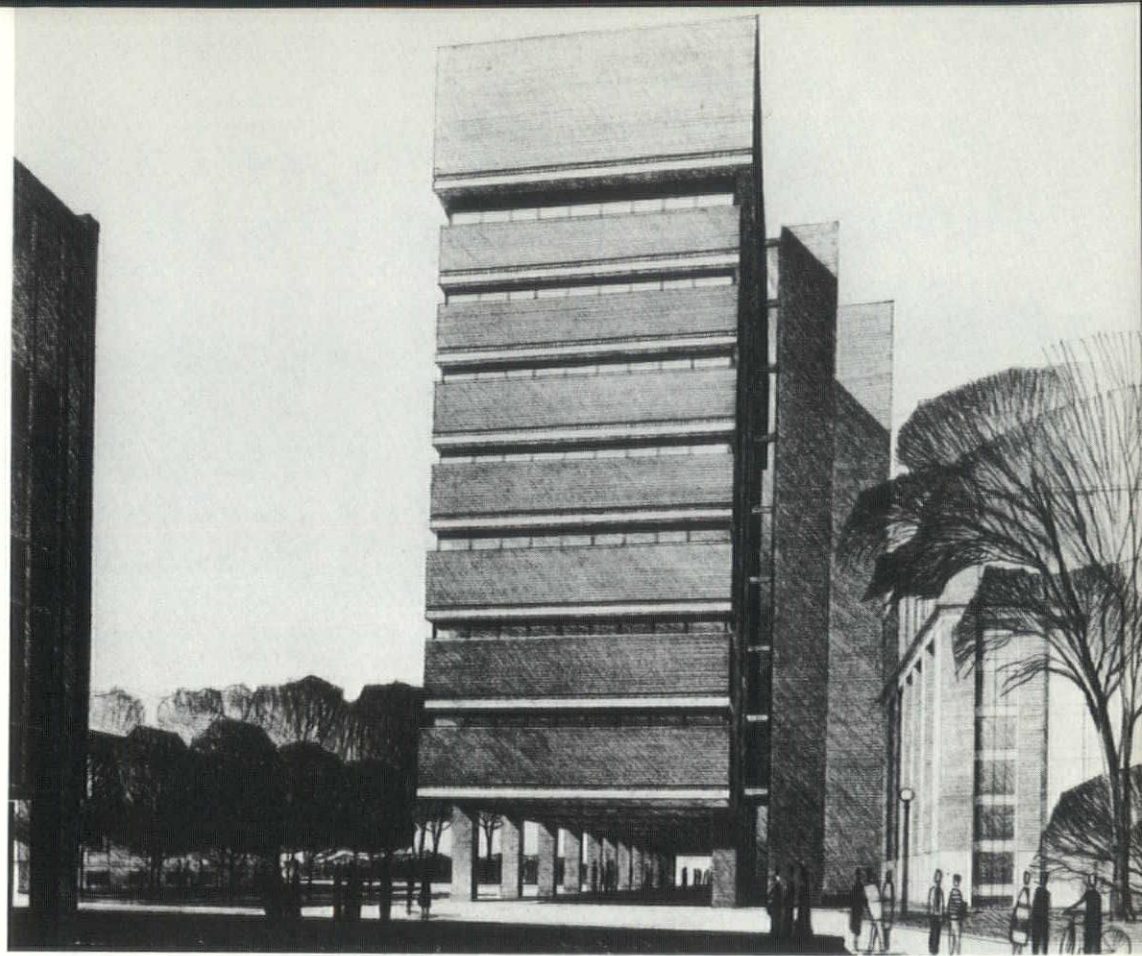
Plan a small landscaped plaza adjacent.

Then apply funds received from donor gifts and federal grants and you have the University of Michigan's Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library — space to add 900,000 volumes to the library collection — individual assignable study carrels for 532 students — a second main entrance and improved elevator service for the existing building — more outdoor space on campus than before — and a busy little plaza where students, staff, and visitors can meet, talk, eat a box lunch, listen to the wind in the leaves, smell the flowers, etc. etc. . . . and if it rains can watch and hear it from the dry spot beneath all those volumes of the world's great knowledge.

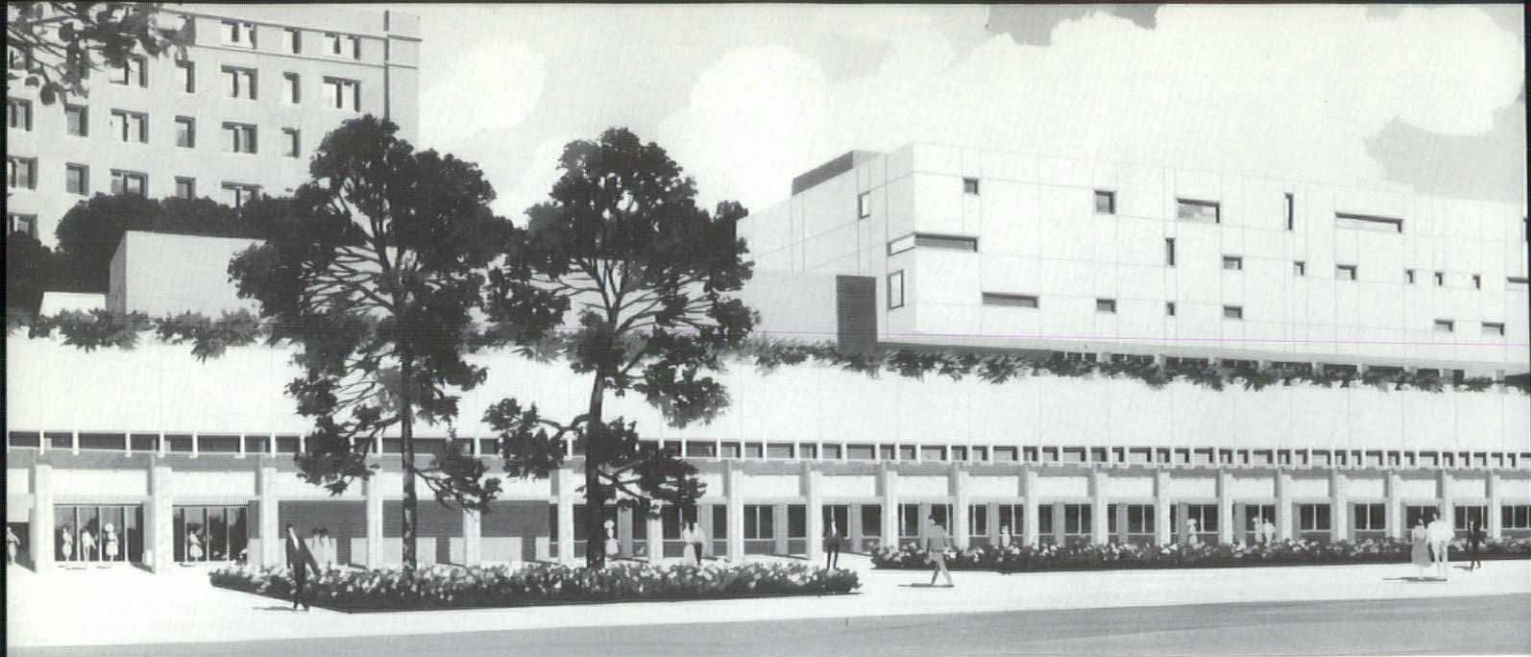
**HARLAN HATCHER GRADUATE LIBRARY**  
The University of Michigan

Architect:	Albert Kahn Associates
General Contractor:	The Lathrop Company
Mechanical Contractor:	Zeni & Maguire Company
Electrical Contractor:	Standish Electric Engrg. Co.
Gross Floor Area:	132,666 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$5,517,900
Construction Cost:	\$4,651,000
Bid Date:	August 3, 1967









**INTERLOCKING MULTILEVEL  
SPACES PROVIDE A GAY MOOD  
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTER  
BUILDING, WAYNE STATE  
UNIVERSITY**



The Wayne University Center Building results from an opportunity to combine the student activities functions of the University with the religious and counseling services of the many churches active in campus affairs.

University Center's upper three floors are occupied by 14 separate religious organizations. Each owns its own space. Each organization's space was designed specifically for its own program and provides for its administrative function, lounge and social room needs, and (in some cases) religious service and chapel requirements. The irregular arrangement of the windows of the upper floors exemplifies the individuality of each organization, the composed overall pattern signifies their cooperative efforts toward a common objective.

The lower three floors and mezzanine provide a variety of exciting spaces for student activity functions — a restaurant-type grill on the lowest level; an airy high-ceilinged cafeteria on the main floor; banquet room, lounges, conversation alcoves that overlook the cafeteria; an extensive roof terrace which is planned to be extended to connect to other buildings to provide pedestrian circulation three levels above grade. The delightful three dimensional relationships of the many spaces give unity to the student activity functions.

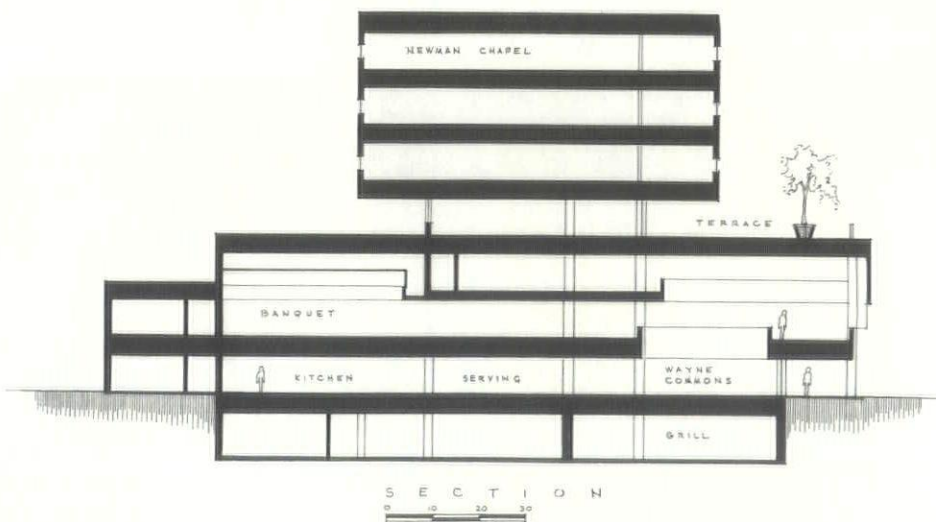
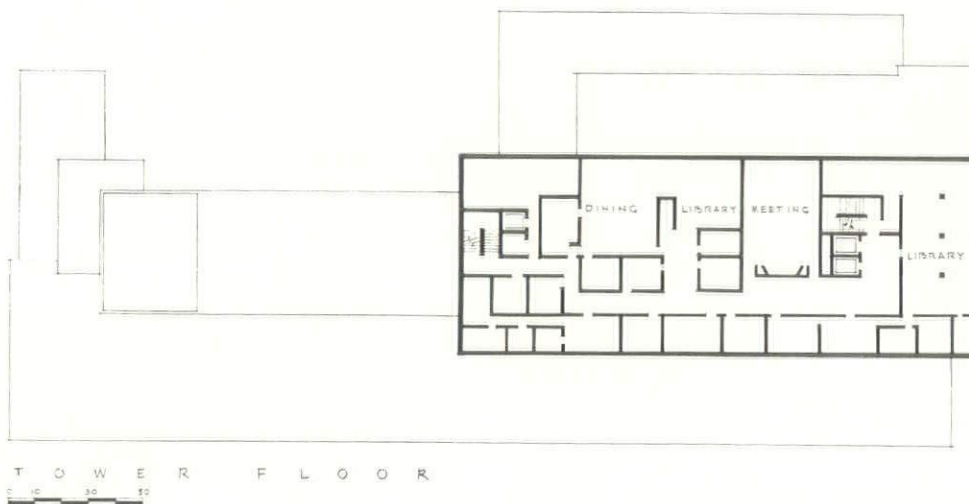
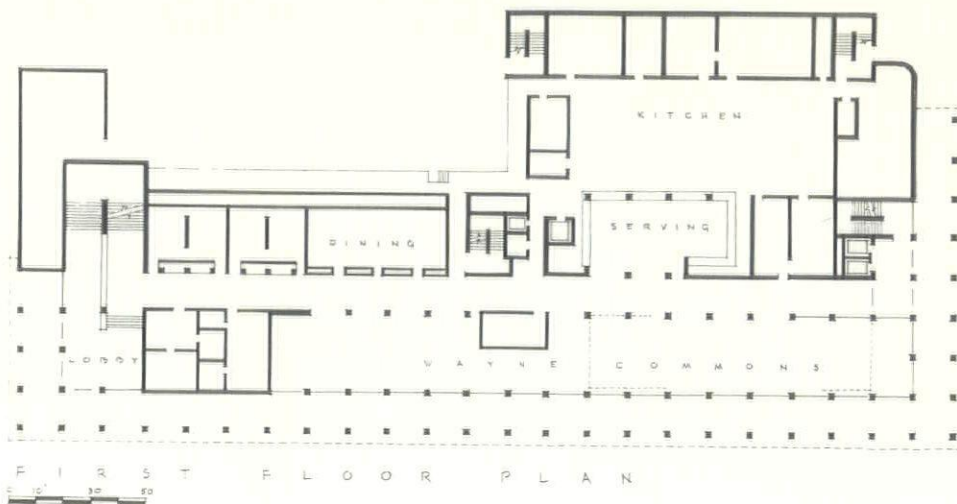
The building is sited at the center of campus overlooking the central plaza adjacent to the library and to the contemplated administration and student services facility. In its development careful attention was given to preserving the character and view from adjacent buildings.

**UNIVERSITY CENTER BUILDING  
Wayne State University**

Architect:	Alden B. Dow Associates
Structural Engineer:	Robert J. Davis
Electrical Engineer:	Hyde and Bobbio
General Contractor:	Lerner-Linden
Mechanical Contractor:	Sylvan Plumbing & Heating
Electrical Contractor:	Standish Electric

Gross Floor Area:	192,805 sq. ft.
Total Project Cost:	\$6,043,727
Construction Cost:	\$5,116,416
Bid Date:	6/7/66







## NEW IDEAS STIMULATE SUCCESS OF EMU FINE ARTS PROGRAM

YPSILANTI, Michigan — The spectacular growth of the Department of Art at Eastern Michigan University here, both in size and stature, has surprised even those most closely connected with it.

Although art in one form or another has been taught here ever since the institution was founded as a state normal school, the department did not really come into its own until about five years ago with the completion of the J.M.B. Sill Building. This modern structure includes some of the finest facilities for art instruction in the country — spacious galleries and a courtyard, studio classrooms and lecture halls. All of these contain equipment for wide areas of study.

In 1965, a faculty of 9 taught 85 students majoring in art. For the current academic year, the faculty is 33 and there are 630 art majors. There are also varying numbers of graduate students. About 100 students this year are engaged in independent study, a program under which each sets his own project and works by himself under the guidance of an instructor.

The curriculum offers 37 courses leading, in various combinations, to the bachelor's degree. Major categories are drawing, design, crafts, art education, commercial art and art history. Painting, sculpture and printmaking are also offered. The department has programs leading to master's degrees in art education and in fine arts. A proposal for a Master of Fine Arts degree is now awaiting approval.

Kingsley Calkins, the accomplished artist who heads the department, attributes its growth, in part at least, to the fact that "we were lucky to get a good young faculty with new ideas and an awareness of contemporary trends." Students appreciate the personal attention they receive from teachers who speak their language.

At the same time, art faculty members exhibit their own work frequently and widely. Many of them have become well-known in many parts of the country. They are in constant demand as judges for competitive shows.

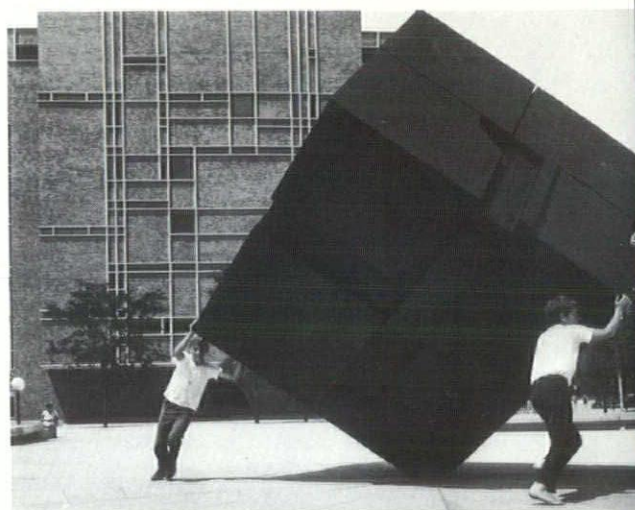
A series of exhibits — 10 during the 1969-70 academic year — in the Sill Gallery attracts thousands of art-lovers from Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and other parts of the country, nearby and distant.

Eastern was the first to sponsor a National Polymer Show. There have been three of these, attracting foreign artists as well as Americans. This is a biennial affair, with a national painting show being mounted in the alternate years. The Invitational Ceramic Show is an annual feature.

These factors have contributed not only to the growth of the department but to a change in the composition of the enrollment. For years, it was the rule of thumb that 95 per cent of all art majors would be in art education, preparation for teaching the subject in the public schools. This has now dropped to about 70 per cent, with the other 30 per cent taking courses in the fine arts.

Furthermore, according to Calkins, the department has had "good success" in placing graduate students in fine jobs.

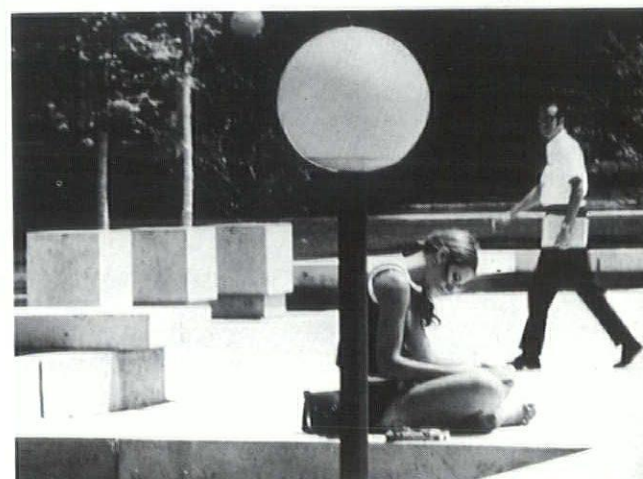
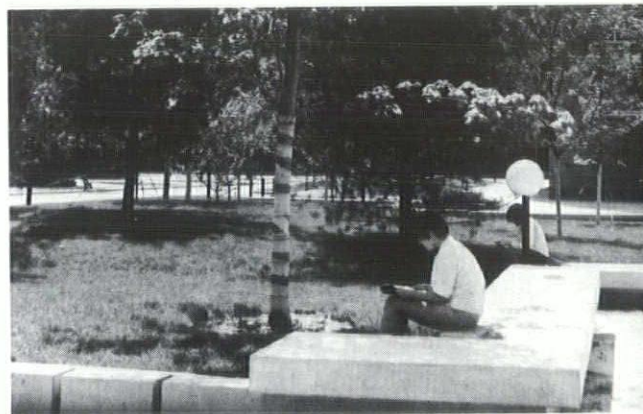
Academic 1970-71 will see an artist-in-residence on the campus for the first time. His is John Nick Pappas, a professor in the department who has been relieved of his teaching duties for that period. Only 35 years old, an indication of his accomplishments in sculpture is that he won the Prix de Rome Fellowship a few years ago.



## REGENTS PLAZA UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Conceived in the 1963 University of Michigan Central Campus Planning Study as a significant University entrance, Regents Plaza unifies in a singular space the varied University functions at its edges—classrooms, administration, union, student activities and residences. Reflecting the pattern and dimension of pedestrian movement across it, the Plaza is softened by substantial plantings and features a Bernard Rosenthal sculpture that turns in response to pushes from passers-by. As a continuous element, a wall edges the walking surface and retains the planted undulating landscape that provides a foil between pedestrian and vehicular zones. Benches, bollards, bicycle parking, lighting and fountain are integrated into the wall.

*Johnson Johnson & Roy, Landscape Architects*





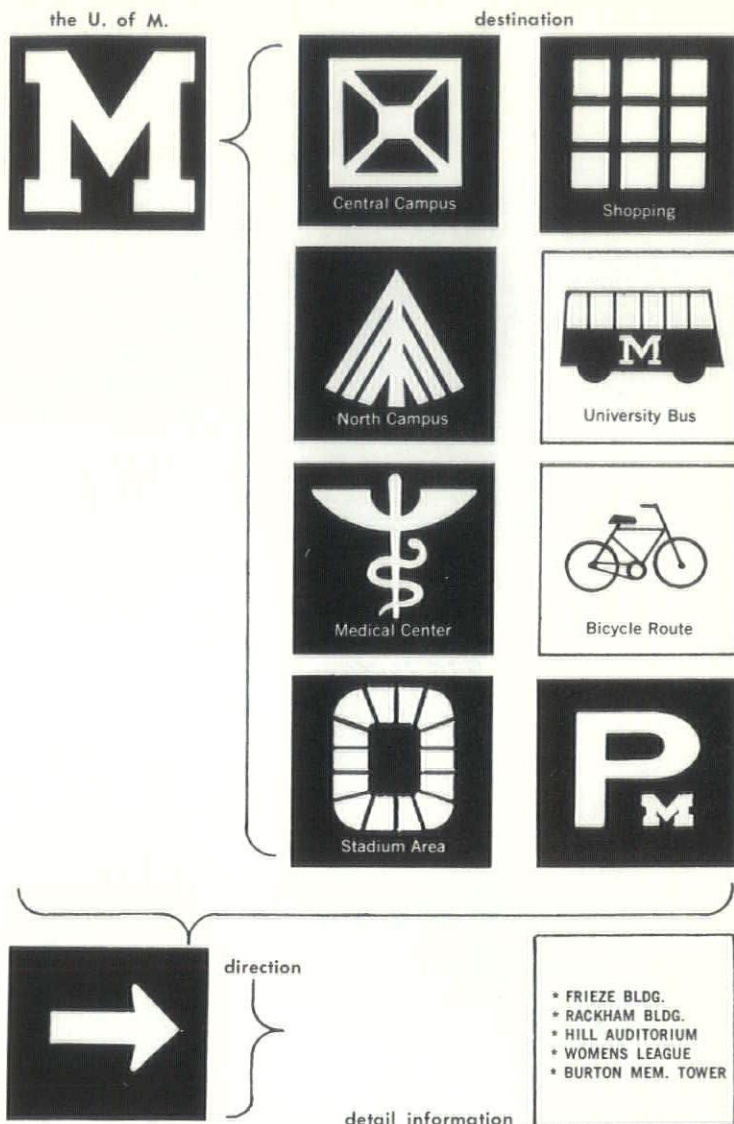
## UNIVERSITY ARCHITECTS ASSN. TO MEET IN ANN ARBOR

Ann Arbor Michigan . . . On June 8-12 the Association of University Architects will hold its annual conference at the University of Michigan campus as guests of the University of Michigan, Wayne State, and Eastern Michigan Universities. The conference will mark the Association's first return to Ann Arbor since its initial conference here in 1956.

The organization's fifty members, each representing a separate college, university, or university system, are collectively responsible for directing planning and construction programs for approximately one billion dollars worth of new facilities annually. Costs of their currently active projects totals nearly 2½ billion dollars.

At this year's conference, members will explore and exchange ideas and data relating to "Non-traditional Approaches to Planning and Construction of University Buildings". Dr. Harold B. Gores, President of the Educational Facilities Laboratories — a non-profit foundation which supports an extensive national research program aimed at promoting better quality physical facilities for educational use, will be the keynote speaker. Guest panelists from the United States and Canada will join member panelists in discussing such topics as "Prefabricated Buildings and the University Client", "Procedures and Organization for Accelerating University Building Programs", "Systems Approaches and Performance Specifications", "New Direction in Furniture and Equipment for University Buildings", and "Architect — Managing Agent — Multiple Bid Approaches to Building Project Development".

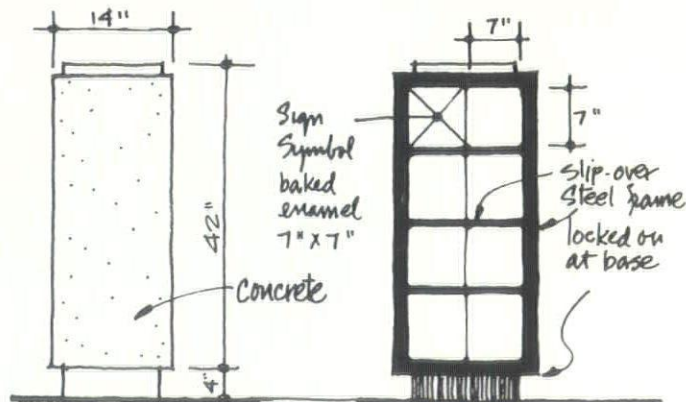
For the use of its members, the AUA maintains and publishes the country's largest collection of detailed cost data on college and university buildings and facilities.



## UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SIGNS

This study was undertaken as a followup to The University of Michigan Central Campus Study of 1963. Ranging from expressway directions to individual building signs, a comprehensive system of identification has been established for a University composed of four distinct campus areas interwoven into the fabric of the community. The system employs symbols and colors to give individual identity to each campus area and yet express the unity of the total University. Flexibility is achieved through the use of component parts assembled into a structural framework that can be adapted to each situation.

Johnson Johnson & Roy, Landscape Architects





## BE SEATED PLEASE . . .

Excepting some office workers and an occasional architect, today's student is likely to qualify as the all-time long-time champion sitter. With recognition of the importance of the comfort of the "hardware" (or is it "software") relating to that essential activity in college life, the "Bulletin" presents this overview of some recently acquired campus "sitions."



1. Classic wood armchair — at home in a Tudor dormitory or a contemporary student center — part of a series designed by Hugh Stubbins for CI Inc.

26" w x 29" d x 29" h — 16" sh about \$100 in fabric

2. A refreshingly simple side chair which has stood the test of time — General Fireproofing manufactures it plain or upholstered, with or without tablet arms. It stacks, too.

19 1/4" x 21 1/4" x 30" h — 17" sh about \$20 plain

3. "Expo Group" — no joints to fall apart or seams to tear — frame is molded polyethylene — works well for public seating. Designed by Dudas, Kuypers and Rowan, manufactured in Canada, distributed by Stendig, Inc.

29" w x 29" d x 27 1/4" h — 17" sh

\$120 plain

\$190 fully upholstered

4. "Chelsea" lounge chair from Hank Lowenstein Inc. — great comfort for little cost — comes knocked down, can be assembled even by freshmen.

24" w x 25" d x 28" h — 14" sh about \$60 in vinyl

5. Gunlocke wood armchair — straightforward . . . versatile . . . one of the few wood backed chairs that hasn't sacrificed comfort for form — its most convincing feature . . . construction hasn't given way to inflation.

23" x 21 1/2" d x 29 1/2" h \$45-\$50

6. Italian, Gaetano Pesce, designed fully upholstered (with knit fabric) polyethylene-foam pieces to be shipped deflated — tear off the vacuum vinyl containers at the site and "presto," instant lounge chairs — that's right, they inflate *after* shipping. Atelier Inc. markets the series.

39 1/4" w x 39 1/2" d x 26 3/4" h — 16 1/2" sh \$139

7. "Curtis" desk chair, from Canada — well designed and comfortable in the medium price range — avoids the stodgy "steel office furniture" look and the "square contemporary" cliché.

22 1/2" w x 23 1/2" d x 32 1/2" h under \$80

8. Marcel Breuer's Wassily Lounge Chair was designed long before today's students were born. Described by administrators for whom it was intended as "an orthopedic device" it was moved into a student dormitory where it is cherished with fervent enthusiasm — which proves the existence and non-existence of the generation gap. Distributed by Knoll and Stendig.

27 1/2" w x 31" d x 23 1/4" h \$225

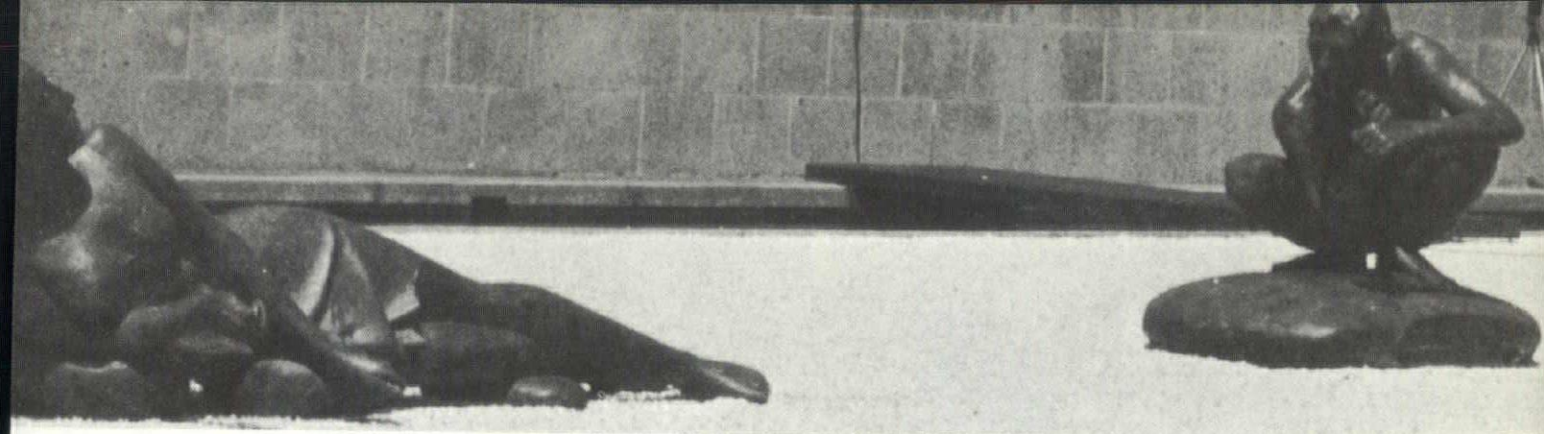
9. Another old time classic, Josef Hoffmann's "Prague" bentwood chair from Stendig, Inc. — in nylon cane it works fine, but with real cane it's disaster for women's stockings until skirt lines come down.

19 1/2" w x 20 1/2" d x 32" h — 18" sh about \$35

10. Without question, the most popular chair on campus, Stendig's "Ball" designed by Eero Aarnio — by dollars per hour of use standards, it's not a bad buy . . . problem: with two students in it, it's inclined to overturn — solution: bolt it to the floor.

43 1/4" w x 38 1/4" d x 49" h — 51" sh \$650





## WAYNE UNIVERSITY SCULPTURE

Consistent with its goal of providing intellectual nourishment for the whole man, Wayne State University has actively promoted the enrichment of both indoor and outdoor campus spaces with significant works of sculptural art; as shown by this representative sampling.

### THE NYMPH AND THE FAWN

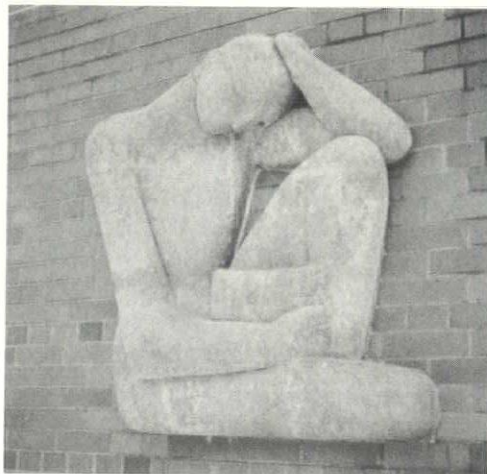
Located in the outdoor sculpture court of McGregor Memorial Community Conference Center. Commissioned by the McGregor Foundation. Executed by Giacoma Manzu.

### SENTINEL NO. 2

Located on the dining terrace of the University Center Building. Commissioned by Samuel Linden, builder of the University Center Building. Executed by Oakland University's Morris Brose.

### WINGS OF LEARNING

Located adjacent to the General Library. Commissioned by Wayne State University's Class of 1962. Executed by Wayne State University's G. Alden Smith.



### THE THINKER

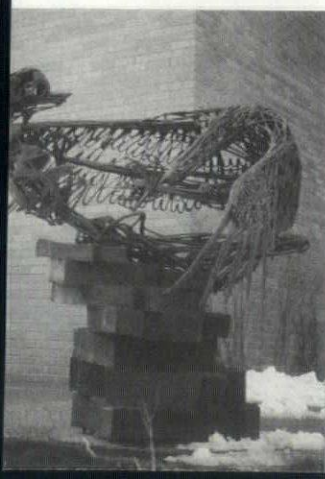
Located on the exterior wall at State Hall. Commissioned by the State of Michigan Administration Board. Executed by Wayne State University's G. Alden Smith.

### PROMETHEUS

Located in the lobby of the Medical Science Building. Commissioned by the 1959 graduating class of the School of Medicine. Executed by Wayne State University's George Zambrzycki.

### GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

Located in the Alumni Centennial Court. Commissioned by Wayne State University's Alumni. Executed by Wayne State University's Sergio De. Giusti.





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## NEWS

### Hammett to Receive Award

Ralph W. Hammett, emeritus professor of architecture at the University of Michigan, will be awarded an honorary doctor of fine arts degree May 17 during commencement exercises at Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Prof. Hammett, who taught at the U-M for 35 years until his retirement in 1966, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He also has a master's degree in architecture from Harvard University.

Hammett's degree will be granted for his "outstanding contribution to higher education and the field of architecture."

### CSI Installs

The Detroit Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute will hold its Annual Dinner Dance and Installation of Officers at Imperial Hall, Fraser, on Friday, May 15.

New Officers being installed are: President, O. R. Bellucci, Bellucci Specifications; 1st Vice President, G. D. Schreve, Hoyem, Basso, Adams, Martin & Schreve, Inc.; 2nd Vice President, V. Specht, American St. Gobain Corp.; Secretary, G. L. McQuade, CSI; Treasurer, P. F. Cobiere, Republic Steel; Directors for the 1970-72 term are: L. Fasnacht, E. F. Hauserman Inc., R. Hobson, Giffels & Rossetti, Inc., and R. T. Stevens, Campbell Engineering.

Prior to the Installation of officers the Detroit Chapter will hold a reception at 7:00 P.M. and dinner at 8:00 P.M.

Following dinner, will be the Annual Awards presentations by Robert DeVriese of Yamasaki Associates, who is the retiring President.

Tickets for the affair may be purchased by sending your (\$35.00 per couple) to Don Triglia at 2850 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48207.

### Specht Appointed Manager of Architectural Promotion for ASG

American Saint Gobain Corporation has announced the appointment of Victor Specht as Manager of Architectural Promotion.

Specht, a 28 year veteran in related fields of design and construction, will coordinate ASG's national architectural program, working closely with the Corporation's architectural representatives

and field and corporate sales management.

Prior to coming with American Saint Gobain, Specht worked for the architectural firms of Kamp, Mayotte and DiComa; and Ferruccio P. D. Conti. He also worked as a project engineer for the E.F. Hauserman Corporation.

Active in his profession Specht is member of the Engineering Society of Detroit, Producer's Council, and the Construction Specification Institute. An editor of the Detroit CSI newspaper *The DeCSlpher*, he was recently honored by that group with a plaque for outstanding performance. He has worked on the committee of the MS Mid-Summer Conference for several years.

### Scholarship Fund Set To Help Minorities Become Architects

A \$500,000 Ford Foundation grant to The American Institute of Architects Foundation, matched by a \$500,000 grant from The American Institute of Architects, has been approved for scholarships for minorities who otherwise could not enter schools of architecture.

The \$1 million fund was developed in discussions between AIA and The Ford Foundation, with participation by AIA's Urban Design and Development Corporation and the president of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the National Architectural Accrediting Board. The scholarship fund will be administered as one of the major programs of AIA's Professional Responsibility to Society Program, which was created following the 1969 AIA Convention in Chicago. AIA's general program is designed to increase the number of professionals from disadvantaged groups and to join in the search for solutions to the urgent urban and environmental problems of the nation. There is a scarcity of minorities in the architectural profession.

The AIA will conduct a search for candidates from minority groups who are not students but who have aptitudes and potential not otherwise recognized. College scholarships leading to a first professional degree in architecture will be given. AIA chapters architecture students, and AIA Community Design Centers in inner-city lo



tations throughout the U.S., with help of the Urban League and other organizations, will assist in the effort of location candidates. The first students to be given the Ford Foundation-AIA scholarships will be enrolled in the fall of 1970. Interested applicants may apply now through Elliott Carroll, FAIA, The American Institute of Architects, 735 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

### Merger Announced

Michigan Testing Engineers, Inc. and Michigan Drilling Company have announced the merger of the two Detroit firms.

Although the two companies have been closely associated in the past, the owners believe that the merger will allow them to make more efficient use of plant, equipment, Engineering staff and other personnel, enabling the new firm to provide improved service to clients.

Michigan Drilling Company, which has been engaged in soils exploration and foundation engineering since 1928, will be operated as a division of Michigan Testing Engineers, Inc. The newly-merged organization will provide complete Engineering, Consulting, Testing and Inspection services in many areas, including Soils Exploration, Concrete, Asphalt, Environmental, Metallurgical, Pollution and other related fields.

James E. Hampton P.E. will continue as President of the organization and David Ritsema, P.E. will serve as Executive Vice-President. Nevill Hargrave-Thomas will be General Manager and Director of the Soils and Foundation Engineering Division.

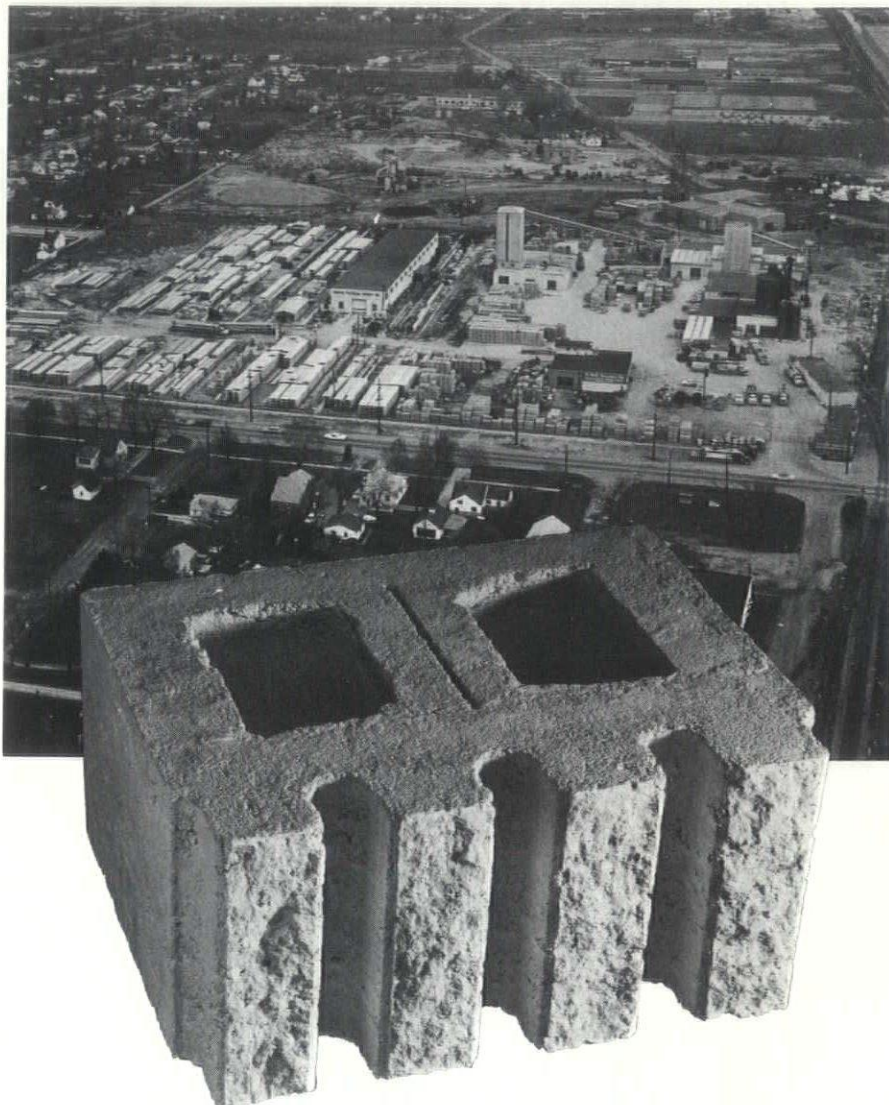
The company provides services on a national scale and currently has Michigan branch offices in Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Midland and Ann Arbor. Out-of-state branches are located in Toledo and Akron, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Kansas City, Missouri and Miami, Florida.

The management reports that the merger will make the firm one of the largest in its field in the United States and will enable it to expand its operations and scope of services into new areas at an accelerated rate.

### Spec System in Operation

Masterspec, the national automated master specification production system sponsored by the AIA, is now in operation. PSAC has announced that the first project specification was successfully printed out by the computer in Cambridge on February 20 and was delivered back to the architect, Berry,

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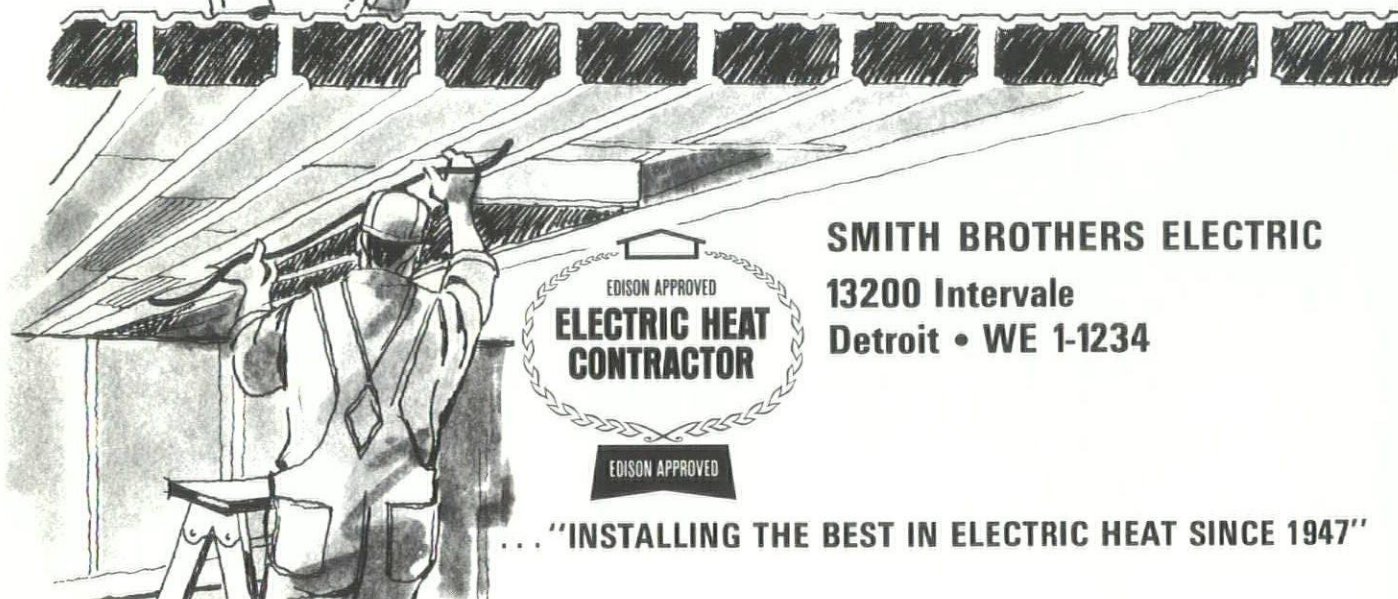
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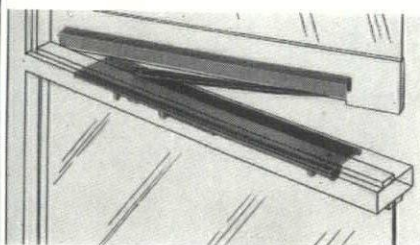
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Burris and Thompson of Frankfort, Kentucky.

The system, as envisioned by the Commission on Professional Practice in 1968, received Institute support in April 1969 and has been under intensive development since August. The first supplement to the original issue of sections is being prepared for distribution to subscribers. This will bring the total available sections to approximately 85. Approximately this same number of A/E firms have already subscribed to the system, and are proceeding with its first use on their projects. These firms represent a total of nearly 1200 technical personnel.

With successful implementation of the MASTERSPEC system achieved, PSAC is continuing with the preparation of additional sections, along with plans for the expansion of the systems. For further information on the system write to Production Systems for Architects & Engineers, Inc. Suite 1709, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604. 312/939-4780.

### "Dry Diamond Drilling"

Members of the Detroit Chapter of C.S.I. will be treated to an unusual demonstration employing the "dry diamond" drilling method developed by Marian Szczepanski, President of International Diamond Tool Drilling Company, of Northville, Michigan.

This little known process is fast becoming a major production breakthrough in the field of drilling, jack hammering and chiseling of concrete.

Szczepanski, author of the world recognized book "Brittleness of Steel" will discuss the technical and economic aspects of concrete drilling over sleeving, and make samples of this technique following a dinner at the Engineering Society of Detroit on May 12. General public is invited to attend both functions.

George Sommers, Program Chairman will take reservations at 565-3000

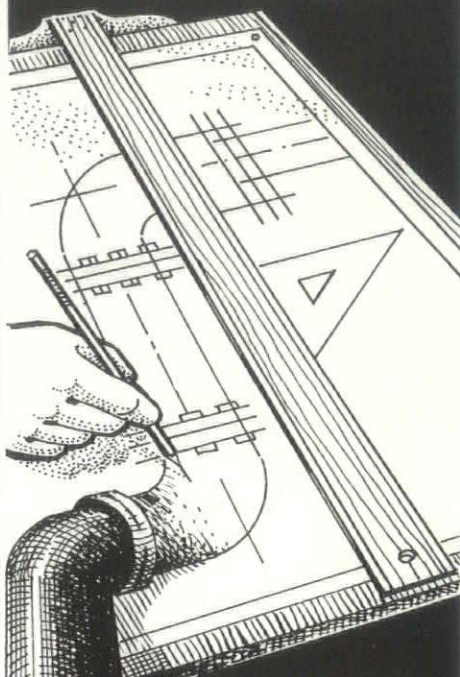
### Obituary

William M. Fernald, AIA, died on April 2. A native of Toledo, he attended Toledo University, University of Wisconsin and Lawrence Institute of Technology.

He became a member of the AIA Toledo Chapter in 1937, and transferred his membership to Detroit in 1948.

Employed by Giffels & Valet, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Harley Ellington & Day, he was most recently with Ralph Calder & Associates and Louis G. Redstone & Associates.

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## CALENDAR

May 22	WALD — Willistead Art Museum — Windsor, Ontario, Tour and Luncheon.
June 21-25	National AIA Convention, Boston, Mass.
August 6, 7, 8	MSA Mid-Summer Conference, Mackinac Island.
1971	
June 20-24	National AIA Convention, Detroit, Mich.

## ADVERTISERS INDEX

Belden Brick Co. ....	Cover 3
Consumers Power Company .....	1
Darin and Armstrong Inc. ....	36
Den Braven, M. ....	35
DeClerk Industries .....	33
Detroit Edison Co. ....	4
Detroit Roofing Inspection Service .....	36
Eisen, Robert A. ....	35
Glanz and Killian .....	5
Great Lakes Ceramic Tile Council Inc. ....	32
Great Lakes Fabricators and Erectors Assoc. ....	Cover 2
Levy, Edw. C. Co. ....	Cover 4
Mechanical Heat & Cold .....	35
Metropolitan Brick .....	6
Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. ....	7
Michigan Drilling Co. ....	6
Plumbing & Heating Industry of Detroit .....	18-19
Roofing Industry Promotion Fund .....	6
SMEAD .....	2-3
Smith Brothers Electric .....	34
Supersine .....	6
Turner-Brooks Inc. ....	6



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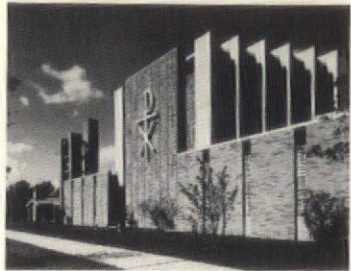


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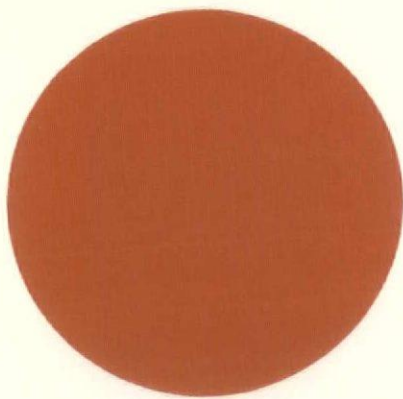


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